Political Appointments & Elections — 1914
(See also under Political)

WILSON HITS TWENTY MORE

Washington, June 14.—The political headsman is working overtime for this administration in decapitating colored employees. Last week they got busy in the Pension Office, and as a result six colored clerks were dismissed outright, and four demoted in salary. Those dismissed were Mrs. Odey, Messrs. Mays, Lott, Smith, Brown and Dodson, while those reduced in salary were Messrs. Arnold, Lawson, Robinson and Wood. All these are experienced and efficent clerks, but they happened to be colored. To-morrow, the 15th, other colored clerks in the Pension Office are tremblingly anticipating either reduction or dismissal. The dismissal and reduction of this number in the Pension Office, following so quickly the demotion and dismissal of an almost equal number in the Post Office Department week before last, has caused much unrest among colored Government employees here. On July 1 it is predicted that a number of colored clerks will be dropepd in the Treasury Department, while some may be reduced. When it was predicted in these columns, some time ago, that before the first of the fiscal year a number of colored clerks would be dismissed and demoted, an apologist for this administration sent out in his correspondence denials, and referring to this publication as a 'yellow news paper." The first of July is not here yet some twenty colored clerks have been reduced and dismissed, and the end is not yet.

Further discrimination is reported in the Agricultural Department. It is reported a young colored woman, Miss Matilda Bradley, of Chicago, reported here a few days ago in response to appointment as clerk in that department, Bureau of Plant Industry, having been certified by the Civil Service Commission from the eligible list. When she arrived, it was discovered she was colored. To discourage her it is alleged she was assigned to work requiring expert and technical knowledge, for which she was not certified, and not examined for. Then the following day, so it is reported, she was not assigned any work at all, and neither has she up to this writing, simply being allowed to sit the day through holding her hands—a sort of solitary confinement to so discourage her as to force a resignation, perhaps

Colored Detectives for the District.

The colored people of the District are elant over the appointment this week wo colored patrolmen as members of detective force. The lucky ones are H. eBckley, of the second precinct, L. Carroll, of the eighth precinct. romotions came as the result of pure merit, as the officers have rendered excellent service in many important cases and have flawless records. Two white men were also named as members of the "fly force," making an equal division between the races on the increase, ordered by Major Sylvester, in accord with a definite plan to enhance the efficiency of the police service of the District. The superintendent is of the opinion that colored citizens should have men of experience in this expert field and has thus recognized two of the most capable men he could find for the work of protecting the general welfare. Since the retirement of Henry Lacy from the detective force some years ago, no Negro has held such a position. Mr. Lacy was held in the highest esteem as an officer and as a man and his recent death occasioned universal regret. The splendid services of Mr. Lacy helped to make the selection of other colored men acceptable to all classes.

Messrs. Beckley and Carroll are being congratulated upon all sides, and it is not doubted that they will fully justify the confidence reposed in them by the police authorities. They went on duty in their new stations Wednesday.

JUL.

Negroes in Office.

Some of the candidates for United States senator for a time made a great point of the fact that they were opposed to the appointment of negroes to public office. To have heard them sounded as if they might be attacking their opponents for holding a contrary opinion.

It didn't take it long to develop, however, that every Georgia candidate for the United States senate is seriously and strenuously opposed to putting negroes into office. It is the only tenable position for any of them, and it is hardly likely that any of Georgia's voters were led very far astray by those who were the first to parade their sentiments on this subject.

United States Senator Hoke Smith has already given his opposition to negroes in office practical direction by introducing a bill designed to prevent future appointments of negroes to the offices of recorder of deeds and registrar of wills, under the federal government. The bill proposes to put these two offices under the supervision of the district commissioners, and to forbid the appointment of anyone who has not been for three years a resident of the District of Columbia. This would cut out the negro politicians who control votes, and that is about the only kind who ever get anywhere near federal appointments.

Berth for "Chief" Higgins in "Queen City."

The Washington friends of Mr. Henry M. Higgins are delighter to learn that this well-known Republican leader of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been appointed assistant examiner of weights and measures of the Queen City, under the new municipal administration. This is the first time a colored man has been named for this position, and it is the most responsible office held by a Negro in the city. Mr. Higgins is prominently identified with the social, business and political life of the Queen City and has very capably filled a number of posts of trust and honor in civic, fraternal and other circles, and it is not doubted that his record in his new environment will be in keeping with that of the past. Mr. Higgins is particularly active in the work of the Knights of Pythias, and is now grand master of exchequer for the jurisdiction of Ohio. The appointment is a popular one, and is regarded as not only a merited distinction for Mr. Higgins personally, but a hearty recognition of the loyalty of the Negroes of Cincinnati and Hamilton county during the recent campaign.

It is expected that Mr. Higgins will pay Washington a visit at an early date, in company with Brigadier-General Joseph L. Jones, the supreme vice-chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, as an official tour of the East is under contemplation by them.

ACTIVE WORKERS IN MANY FIELDS

The Southern Reporter

Eventful Career Of Major R. R Jackson of K. of P., N. A., S. A., E., A., A. & A. Noted

3-21-14

KNOWS HOW TO GET RESULTS

Man Who Sold Newspapers On Streets of Chicago When A Boy Wins Distinction

Chicago.—Foremost among the young men in Chicago who are making good is to be found Major R. R. Jackson of the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias of North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. He is a charter member of the Eighth regiment, national guard, and is at the head of the largest printing establishment operated by the race in this city.

Major Jackson was born in Chicago Sept. 1, 1870, and received his early education in the public and high schools.

He obtained his early business training by working as a newspaper merchant. He sold papers at Harrison and State streets nearly forty years ago, and by this he was able to care for his grandmother for a number of years and at the same time attend school. He also worked as an elevator conductor. Jackson only used his elevator position, however, as a means to an end, because while in this position he met many of the leading men of the city. He took the civil service examination, made good marks and was appointed to a clerkship in the Chicago postoffice, where he made a good record, serving twenty-one years.

MAJOR R. R. JACKSON.

For twelve years Major Jackson served as assistant superintendent of Armour station, the highest position held by any member of his race in the Chicago postoffice system. While in this position in the postoffice Major Jackson proved his interest in his people. He was instrumental in having appointed 124 men and boys as clerks, carriers, janitors and special delivery messengers and has assisted over 100 men in securing positions in the various railroad offices in Chicago.

For a young man he has a splendid record as a soldier. During the Spanish-American war when the Eighth Illinois regiment was ordered to the field Major R. R. Jackson was ready for duty. He made many friends in Cuba and showed while there his military ability. He is now working to secure for his regiment a military home and hopes to see this realized at an early date.

Major Jackson was elected a member of the Illinois legislature, but was counted out by the machine. He contested his election and was seated just a short time before the legislature adjourned sine die. He made good use of his opportunity. Immediately upon being seated in the house of representatives Speaker McKinley recognized his worth by appointing him on the following committees: Chicago charter, fraternal and mutual insurance, federal relations, military affairs, miscellaneous subjects and municipal courts of Chicago.

The first thing to claim his attention was the various jimcrow legislation pending in the house, and he went about the matter immediately and used his influence to check this unfair legislation. The intermarriage bill was brought before the committee on miscellaneous subjects, and Major Jackson, being a member, right there and then helped to bury it in an unknown grave. Then followed his good work on the "full crew bill," which would have put many men of the race out of the railroad service. This, like the other bill was killed after the major had got in his work. In this he served his race and the state at the same time.

The fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves claimed his attention, and he introduced a bill appropriating $25,000 for that purpose which went through without opposition, receiving a unanimous vote.

OBJECT TO APPOINTMENT OF MAIL CARRIERS AT NEW ORLEANS

The Amsterdam News

Representatives Estopinal and Dupre Protest to Post Office Department Against the Number of Race Men Appointed in Crescent City—Forty-Two Qualify Out of Fifty-Five.

EDUCATE RACE, THEY CRY.

Then They Kick When Intelligent Men Excel Them—Silly and Inconsistent Plea Is Only a Play to the Bandstand—These Men Are Civil Service Appointees.

(Special to The Chicago Defender.)

Washington, D. C., April 17.—A stinging protest was made to the Post

Office Department Tuesday by Representatives Estopinal and Dupre against the appointment by Postmaster Leonhardt of substitute letter carriers at New Orleans. They made it to First Assistant Postmaster General Roper.

The charges are that there have been an unusually large number of substitute carriers appointed lately, there being no fewer than fifty-five on the substitute list. Forty-two of them were members of the race. In the last twenty-nine appointments, twenty-two were on the list and only seven white men. It is further charged that of the seven white men offered appointments four have asked to have their appointments held up for no reason other than that they object to being put down to the level of their darker hued brothers.

Donkey Acts Strangely.

The congressmen especially objected because letter carriers are the link that connects the Federal government with the people who pay the cost of maintaining the government; that these carriers come into direct contact with the householders, and especially the women, and for that reason they are especially obnoxious in the positions to which Postmaster Leonhardt has appointed them.

The observation is made that it seems strange that during a Democratic administration such an overwhelming preference should be shown. The congressmen do not like the tendency shown by such appointments and they desired to go on record as opposed to any such political recognition of the race.

These learned representatives who call merit preference are inconsistent. They preach education, and when their friends are excelled they kick.

NEGROES NOMINATED IN W. VA. PRIMARY.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 14.—At the Republican primary held July 7, Counselor E. M. Graham, Jr., was elected justice of the peace for Clay district by a plurality over two opponents of 134.

In the same district Thomas Williams was elected constable with a majority of 39. All candidates opposing Graham and Williams were white.

ASSUMES OFFICE OF JUSTICE.

The New York Age 12/18/13

Noblesville, Ind., December 10.—Rev Barney Bone, who was elected justice of the peace by a decisive majority in the recent election, has assumed the duties of the office. Mr. Bone has been an ardent Republican for years, save in 1912, when he allied himself with the Progressives. He was born in Kentucky and soldiered in the Civil

TERRELL NOT CONFIRMED

The New York Amsterdam News 3-13-'14

Vardaman Controls Upper House and Prevents Confirmation of Able Colored Man for District of Columbia's Municipal Judge

CALLS WILSON'S MOVE BLUFF

Waiting With Keen Interest Friends and Admirers of Stalwart Jurist Around Nation's Capitol and Other Sections of Country Scans Papers Daily for News of President's Reappointment.

Washington, March 11.—All Washington is interested in the probable action of the Senate with respect to Judge Terrell's confirmation. The daily papers here are scanned closely for some news. Senator Vardaman has been successful in holding off confirmation so far and many warm friends of the judge are beginning to fear the long-haired and base Mississippi Senator will prevent confirmation. Immediately after President Wilson sent in the appointment to the Senate of Judge Terrell's name, he sent in the name of Senator Vardaman's brother to be, U. S. Marshall in Mississippi. Vardaman's brother was probably confirmed, but Judge Terrell's name is still hung up. From this many are inclined to believe that the renaming of Judge Terrell by Mr. Wilson was only a bluff as he knows that both he and the Senate is controlled by men of the Vardaman type.

Assistant Superintendent Roscoe Bruce in charge of the colored schools, is one of the hardest worked officials here in Washington. In addition to administering the duties of assistant superintendent, having 540 teachers under him, he finds time to write the "Sage of the Potomac" column for a local newspaper, and [illegible] much other matter. He is one tireless worker. Thousands each week enjoy his quibs, darts, jabs and rich humor as the "Sage of the Potomac."

Three hundred colored school teachers signed a petition protesting against the rule in vogue for making promotions in the colored schools. Superintendent Bruce called a meeting, and after getting the wishes of the teachers in the matter ordered an annulment of the old rule which made only college graduates eligible for promotions. In his "Sage of the Potomac" column last week he humorously, but none the less effectively, went for the teacers and supervisors who were instrumental in stirring up strife and sedition.

Hon. Archibald Grimke, representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, appeared before the Committee in Congress, last Friday, which has the consideration of the bill to authorize race segregation in governmental departments. Mr. Grimke pointed out that the colored race, in the next fifty years, would be of the governing class in this country. The bill will be reported favorably, no doubt, for the reason a majority of the members are Southern Democrats pledged to oppose the race.

Under the leadership of Roscoe C. Bruce and Prof. Nevel Thomas, over $3,000 has been raised here, principally from school teachers, for the fighting of segregation by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. These two men alone are responsible for the rehabilitation of the organization here and its increased membership. Just now they are engaged in smoking out some of the Howard University professors, whom they term as "Mossbacks," who have not yet associated themselves with the N. A. A. C. P.

CITIZENS CLUB ASKS N. Y. SENATORS TO HELP TERRELL

The New York News. 3-26-'14

Stalwart Brooklyn Civic Association Monthly Dinner Urges Root and O'Gorman and Mayor Mitchel to Act

PRINCIPAL BULKELY SPEAKS

At Second and Notable Banquet Citizens' Club Pays High Tribute to Late John Peterson, New York's First Colored Principal, and Much Enthusiasm Is Aroused for Colored Member of School Board.

At the second and splendid monthly dinner of the Citizens' Club of Brooklyn last Saturday night at Raub's resolutions were passed urging the United States Senate to confirm President Wilson's nomination of Robert H. Terrell, colored, to a muncipal judgship in the city of Washington and urging Mayor Mitchell to appoint a colored member of the School board. Principal William L. Buckley was the principal thoughtful speaker of the meeting and his address on modern education was warmly received. Many prominent colored residents of greater New York attended the banquet and endorsed the resolution, which was introduced by Dr. Owen M. Waller.

The Citizens' Club is made up of colored residents of the city, and about one hundred attended last Saturday's affair. All were indignant at the action of the United States Senate in hesitating to confirm the nomination of Judge Terrell, who has made a good record for the last ten years. It was voted that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the New York Senators. A letter of thanks was sent to the President for his nomination of Terrell.

In another resolution presented by George W. Harris, Mayor Mitchell was appealed to for an appointment to the Board of Education of a colored man. It was pointed out that there were 125,000 Afro-Americans in New York, and that it was an injustice to them not to have one of their number on the Board.

Walter B. Warren spoke briefly on the life of the Rev. John Peterson, at one time principal of Public School No. 1, Manhattan, and the first colored teacher in New York City. He told a story how Peterson succeeded to his position as principal after a certain Dr. Andrews had insulted the Negro race while in the same position.

Dr. William L. Buckley, principal of Public School 65, Manhattan, delivered a short address on education. School training, he said, should be not so much a training in "figure juggling," as a training of the character and preparation for citizenship.

Dr. William J. Decatur spoke on the same topic and to the same effect and Counsellors Gilchrist, Stewart and Julius Mitchell made splendid short addresses.

George E. Wibecan, Jr., was toastmaster of the dinner. Those at the guest table were: Dr. William J. Buckley, Walter B. Warren, Dr. O. M. Waller, William H. Smith, Charles A. Thomas, Frank B. H. Gilbert, Charles E. Moore, Fred B. Watkins, George Harris and Dr. William J. Decatur.

The New York Age 2-26-'14

JUDGE ROBERT H. TERRELL

Who has been reappointed Judge of the Municipal Court, District of Columbia, by President Wilson.

Mrs. Cook on Board of Education.

Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook, wife of Secretary and Dean George William Cook, [illegible] named as a member of the Board of Education, to succeed Mrs. Caroline W. Harris, whose term expires June 30. Mrs. Cook is a Virginian, but has lived in this city for nearly twenty years. She was at one time a teacher at Storer College, Harper's Ferry, and she is now a member of the board of directors of that institution. She is an active worker in the Associated Charities, and for six years held the position of matron for the Colored Orphans Home. She is deeply interested in literary work and has written some notable papers on social and educational topics. She became the wife of Cook in 1898. The appointment is proving to be a popular one. Mrs. Cook possesses the ability and character to maintain herself in this trying role and will not be controlled by any of the factions that appear from time to time to disturb the well-being of our schools. The term is for three years.

Political Appointments & Elections — 1914
(See also under Political)

Houston, Tex.

Chronicle
AUG 2 1914

Negroes and Progressives

To the Editor of The Chronicle.

We desire to say through the ample folds of your great paper to the colored republicans of Texas that God raised up Abraham Lincoln like he did Moses, to free the enslaved. Moses had to overthrow the religion of th[illegible]ns before he could lead his race from bondage. Abraham Lincoln's efforts to perfect the union of the states had to emancipate the slaves by force. What force does force will undo. When Theodore Roosevelt or any other man tries to improve upon God's work, such man or men prove irrefutably that the tribe of Judas Iscariot is still extant, taking lessons from Ananias and Sapphira. Theodore Roosevent is a political Simon Magus, and he offers the people his chimerical and empirical innovations so that he may have power to compel all men to kneel before they dare touch his sceptre. We counsel our race to eschew what is commonly called progressive republicanism, which had its birth in the political ambition of that Nimrod who delights to murder the fauna of the forest when not assassinating the conservation of the country, the elixir of civilization. This political comet is now flying in an erratic orbit from the bright sun of scientific reason, and his object is to befoul the pellucid water of cleansing conservatism with his opaque innovations. This mundane meddler, universal fault-finder and self-appointed adviser continues to belch furies—microbes of death from his mephitic acid gas stomach. His greatness is measured by the versatile of his ravings, the insignificance of his Chauvinistic admirers, the fury of his Jacobin supporters, and the weird howl of the political wolves who continue to bark at the window of the federal pie counter. Roosevelt's progressiveness points the people toward socialism, agrarianism, high tax confiscationism, and a rabid revolution which will turn our city sky scrapers into bat halls and their tops into eyries where preying harpies brood destruction dire. Let us go back to the Bible, the Word of God, and "ask for the old paths, where is the good way" that Abraham Lincoln walked and taught. "And walk therein and ye shall find rest" for all sensible ambition. All negroes who love God and desire freedom will never prove a renegade to Abraham Lincoln republicanism. Many negroes in the South have for convenience, and as an entente cordiale, voted the democratic ticket; but way down and deep seated in those negroes' hearts was republicanism, sold for sporadic peace and convenience. The negro by nature, gratitude, patriotism and divine grace is an Abraham Lincoln republican, and to prove untrue to this party is to prove an ingrate to God. As long as the Jews remember Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Moses and the prophets, they (Jews) will preserve in purity and perpetuity their racial blood and the sacredness of their faith in Jehovah, and remain Jehovah's favored people. The gold money of all nations today is in the pocket book of the Jews because they are Jehovah's favored people. Their Talmud teaches "That the meek of all nations shall inherit the earth." The Jews are a meek people. What must the negro do to give growth and influence to the republican party in the South? Before we answer this question we desire to say that the arrogance and presumption of the ignorant and mercenary negro in politics in the past is the prime cause of the present political imbroglio which has made the white man's primary a great necessity to keep bad white men from exploiting the credulity of the negro. The republican party will never grow in numbers and influence as long as the arrogant, presumptuous and mercenary negroes are sent to political conventions as delegates. We must learn to trust the white republicans with our confidence and not bore them with our importunities. We want the world to know that the colored men who are competent morally and intellectually to attend political conventions as delegates and deliberate are not clamoring for political preferment in political affairs, but are laboring assiduously and indefatigably to bring up their race to the highest standard of civil righteousness. There is no right until the obligation to race is fully met and carried out. We all must remember this fact: that religion is the cause of racial preferment and there is nothing reprehensible in it. It started in Abraham's family as soon as Isaac was born, and ambition for power is responsible for racial prejudice when political incompetents seek political preferment from ignorant voters. Abraham desired Isaac to marry Rebekah because she was of his race and she desired her son Jacob to marry one of her brother's daughters, and when Moses married an Ethiopian his sister Marian knew the traditions and teachings of religion on misalliance in marriage and she appealed to the religious sentiments of her people to unfrock Moses and the means she used forced Jehovah to arbitrate the dispute. No parent wants his child to associate with a race that has made no great achievement, nor with a family who is not distinguished. The white man can not forget in a century what he was five millenniums learning. Again, the white man is not willing to deliberate with the negro in political convention. And why? Because every time the presumptuous and mercenary negro gets this opportunity he always abuses it by trying to show his knowledge of parliamentary law.

Now the question: What must the negro do to give growth and influence to the republican party in the South? In the main, when positive forces can not construct, try negatives. The negro must use common sense meekness when he attends the precinct conventions. Send the best white republicans in the precinct to the county convention as delegates and when you have no white republicans in the precinct send your best colored men and insist that the county convention send good white men as delegates to all the other conventions. Why do we say white men first? Because we want the thoughtful world to know that the gratitude, meekness and patriotism of the negro is so great in virtue, that he is willing to make every honorable sacrifice for the good of the country, and that he has too much love and reverence for the Southerner to impugn or impinge his (Southerner's) sentiments. Remember, when your virtues command admiration they also demand respect for the individual, and protection for his rights. Every intelligent, virtuous and law-abiding man has a legal and inalienable divine right to vote and on election day all such colored men should go to the polls and vote the Abraham Lincoln republican ticket that follows the wise, safe and sane leadership of Colonel H. F. MacGregor of Houston and Hon. Phil E. Baer of Paris, Texas. These two noble white men are not trying to array the white people of Texas against the colored people and drive the colored people out of the republican party, nor are they trying to deceive the colored people with irridescent dreams and utopian promises. These men are not republicans because they desire to help the negro; they like all other white men have no especial interest in the colored people. These men are republicans because they believe in the principles of the republican party on the tariff and money questions, and industrial and commercial energy and universal prosperity. Colonel H. F. McGregor is not a time-serving politician, but he is a hard worker, strict in business affairs, rigidly honest, patriotic and believes that a good administration makes prosperity for all people who will labor and save. Colonel MacGregor does not care for office; he is a wealthy yeoman, a wise counsellor and a true Southerner in Americanism. We all must remember that the political ambition of very few of the negroes has been the undoing of the race in the South, and that fifty years of freedom that supplements millenniums of ignorance and savagery are only a second in racial growth, and to become ambitious in politics before we make great achievements will be sure to provoke the ridicule and contempt of all power founded upon achievements. We must remember that no honest and patriotic man is willing to count and give credence to the vote of an ignorant or immoral voter. The negro who does not exemplify the virtue of patience and who is not willing entirely eliminated the negro as a political factor in county conventions Saturday afternoon at a meeting at the city hall. The negro republicans, over their vigorous protest were left off of the delegations. Dr. U. G. Mason spoke in vain for colored representation and predicted that the action of the convention would be reversed.

After the steam roller, which was operated by T. J. Kennamer, had been run over the colored delegates, the negroes left the hall in a body.

Capt. J. T. McEniry, of Bessemer, was elected permanent chairman of the convention, and George Barr named as permanent secretary.

Following is the new republican executive committee elected by the convention: T. H. Aldrich, chairman; J. G. Bass, secretary; J. A. Miller, J. I. Abercrombie, W. M. McEniry, A. C. Birch, C. J. Allison, T. W. Bass, William Scarlett, J. D. Carter, John T. Stewart, D. M. Lewis, John T. McEniry, J. S. Allison.

Delegates Elected.

The delegates elected to the republican conventio nto be held at Birmingham on July 22 were as follows S. C. Burch, Charles J. Allison, J. S. Bass, John T. Stewart, John T. McEntry, T. B. Morton, J. R. Carter, T. J. Kennamer, T. U. Bass, Ed Arnold, J. I. Abercrombie, M. D. Bynum, C. E. Carper, Jacob Schmidt, G. H. Clark, T. H. Aldrich, D. M. Lewis, M. P. Hubbard, Wm. H. McEniry, J. S. Allison, Gene M. Joyner, William Scarlett, C. P. Park, I. A. Miller, J. A. Simpson, Joseph Manning and C. D. Allison.

The republicans Saturday nominated candidates for sheriff and members of the senate and legislature from Jefferson county.

The nominating committee, of which A. C. Birch is chairman, recommended the following which was carried: For state senator, John T. McEniry, of Bessemer; for the legislature, W. P. Hubbard, T. W. Bass, J. W. Burgman, J. A. Castleman, J. E. Compton, W. F. Bolin, Jos. C. Manning. For sheriff, Thos. R. Gock-

WASHINGTON D C

Po

July 1914

OPPOSE COLORED APPOINTEES.

National Democratic Association Members Criticise Administration's Course.

Resolutions criticising the administration for appointing colored men to government offices were adopted yesterday by the National Democratic Association of the United States at its fourth annual meeting at its headquarters, 1212 Twelfth street northwest.

The resolutions declare that since the present administration came into power, but few Republicans have been removed from office, and their places filled by relatives of senators and representatives, or friends of the chief executive.

The meeting, which was held in the open, was presided over by M. C. Mitchell. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. W. Staggers; treasurer, Edward Voight, jr.; secretary, Lorenzo G. Warfield.

Birmingham, Ala

LEDGER

JUL 17 1914

NEGRO ELIMINATED BY REPUBLICANS

Candidates Put in Field for Legislature. Aldrich Chairman Executive Committee

The republicans of Jefferson coun-

THE RHODE ISLAND LINCOLN MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

The Indianapolis Freeman
JUL 25 1914

Some one writing to this office from Providence, R. I., complains because the Lincoln Memorial Fund Commission did not consider the Negro until after the organization and the issuance of the folder. After this, on protest of the colored citizens, a subcommittee was appointed on February 18th last. Said sub-committee being now a component part of the general commission. It's a good sign if the Negros feel hurt in not being asked in on the ground floor of the business. It shows a commendable spirit; not in "bucking" the commission, but because they would also honor the great Lincoln. We cannot see that they should entertain the least spirit of resentment since the commission has corrected what probably was an oversight. In this case they should truly hold that "all's well that ends well."

Boston, Mass.
Record
JUL 23 1914

NEW SLAP AT THE COLORED RACE

From The Record's

WASHINGTON, July 22.

Colored people are asserting that the worst blow dealt them in a long time through the instrumentalities of the government is the recent regulation of the United States Civil Service Commission compelling this fall all applicants at department examinations to accompany their papers with a photograph of themselves. The colored people say that this regulation was devised especially to hit them, and that if it continues in being enforced it will mean that no more colored people will be able to enter the civil service of the Federal Government. Naturally the new regulation is viewed with sorrow, some resentment and even with alarm.

On the surface the regulation of the Civil Service Commission looks reasonable, and indeed quite justifiable. It has recently been discovered that a regular business has arisen by which some, unable to pass the civil service examinations with a high mark, utilized somebody else, very proficient, taking the examinations for them. As a consequence the civil service has frequently found itself receiving some one who proved incompetent, whereas someone competent had been expected. The practice operated as a fraud, but was not always easy to follow up and prove. It has seemed best to prevent it entirely by means of a photograph, which identified the person arriving to enter upon a position with his or her examination papers.

The colored people are saying that the regulation is but a device to prevent them from entering the civil service of the government, and that it has no other excuse for being. They charge that it was deliberately enlisted so as to operate against the black race. While it is admitted that it is indeed true that the regulation can operate to prevent the fraud it purports to cover, it is asserted that after all such cases the very few and that as usually the perpetrator of the fraud proves incompetent to hold his position, he or she anyway is dismissed for incompetency, and that ends the service insofar as the government is concerned.

Operation Sweeping.

In the case of the colored individual the operation of the regulation is thought most sweeping. Obviously the photograph will indicate the color of the person examined, and the colored people say, they know that the colored applicant, no matter how high may be his rank and ascertained qualification, will not be selected by the white man, but will be passed over for some one else among the eligibles whose color is ascertainably white. No expatiation is needed, it is declared, to support this view and nothing per contra can be advanced to refute it. Experience on this score is a true guide as to what will happen.

Heretofore not a few colored people have "slipped" into the civil service of the Government. They have to no mean extent been college graduates, and have proved experts in their lines, and regarded so indispensable that even negrophobists over them have felt obliged to interfere in their behalf when some busybody of an official high-up sought to dismiss them.

As a rule, when the chosen applicant arrived and proved to be colored, he or she was not given a profuse welcome. Indeed there have been signs of displeasure, and the atmosphere has been made as cool as possible, in the hope that the colored individual would take a "hint" and voluntarily retire. It has required extraordinary tact and patience on the part of the colored new comer to ingratiate himself or herself so as to become tolerated and even liked. Sometimes it has not been possible to overcome the obstacles thrown in the way of staying on.

This was shown recently in the case of a colored girl who passed very successfully an examination for a place in a bureau in the Department of Agriculture. High drawing skill was required, especially in the drawing of plant life. Great was the chagrin in the bureau when a colored girl arrived to claim a seat among them. There was no welcome for her, and she was not given anything to do for some time, in the hope of "freezing" her out. But she was made of sterner stuff, and hung on. Finally she was given work on architectural draughting for which she had no training, and when found incompetent herein cause was found to dismiss her.

Blame Fixed.

For the regulation, nobody is to blame except the Civil Service Commission. It is a law unto itself. The Wilson Administration is not responsible. Of course, the "atmosphere" of Washington approves of the wider effect of the regulation. The Government clarks and officials in the main are content with negroes if they will not be clerks among them; they are plenty good enough as messengers and janitors. Indeed, one cabinet official is being quoted as saying that he will not stop until all negroes have been eliminated in his Department as clerks.

He would have no objection to them, however, in lower grades of service. And of course in any civil service examination covering such low grade positions there will be no discrimination against the negro, even when photographed.

The regulation has its precedent, too, and oddly enough was first utilized in the civil service in connection with the Philippine service, and indeed was introduced in the days when William Howard Taft was Governor General of the Philippines. So the regulation has Republican paternity.

The colored people say that since the utilization of this regulation for the Philippine service not one colored person has been admitted to the service there.

They have, therefore, very concrete evidence of the effect of the regulation on their ability to enter the service of the government through the processes of the United States Civil Service Commission.

The Pity of It.

It is regarded as a great pity that this disturbing cause has arisen just now, in that the colored question in Washington was so nicely adjusting itself. Negro segregation has disappeared so that it is not appreciably in evidence anywhere. It has been eliminated even from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where was its last stronghold, the segregation not being carried along when the bureau moved into its magnificent new quarters. Where in evidence at all it is permitted at the special request of the colored people, such as, for instance, separate dressing rooms.

There have, of course, been recent discharges of negroes from the government service, and it is to be feared that political and racial prejudices have played their part. But these dismissals, forced resignations and demotions were made necessary by new conditions always imposed by the new general appropriation bills put into effect in July, and it is said that the percentage of colored people affected is the same as that of the whites.

The Democrats are even charged with having played their part shrewdly, procuring by their machinations the withdrawal of some well-paid colored clerk say drawing a salary of $1400 a year, and spreading this salary thus saved among some ten colored employees of lower grade granting to them increases of from $100 to $150, all of which will look nice in a pamphlet, which is to be got out, as negroes here say they have learned, to show how good the Democrats have been to the negroes the same to be worked for campaign purposes.

But these incidents are relatively of small importance, and the colored leaders attach no great moment to them, however personally annoying and unfortunate they may be. They say they have been treated very nicely by the high Democratic officials, and that in many instances they have been able to save many a negro his position. They have in fact little to complain about, they say, but they are very open in dissenting from the regulation of the United States Civil Service Commission mentioned, viewing it as the worst blow that has been dealt the colored race in a very long time. Obviously, it can be cured only, it is believed, by public opinion. At all events, its effect is going to be closely watched, and if it shall be found discriminatory against the colored race, as it is believed it will, there is agitation ahead.

John Lorance.

shington Bureau.

SOMETHING ON OFFICE HOLDING.

Every office held by Negroes when this Democratic administration took charge is now filled by white men save that of a judgeship held by Judge Terrell in the District of Columbia. Such a course clearly proves the profound humiliating and anti-recognition policy of the Democratic party toward the Negro race. And yet the Southern white man would have the Negro believe in him as his best friend. Strange! Strange!—The Western Star of Houston and Dallas, Tex.

Yes, it is strange enough, and then again it is not strange at all. It is all right to hold the Democratic party to what it promised, and also to the laws and spirit of our institution, in that we are citizens. That we are citizens, consequently being as others it is strange that that citizenship should be handicapped. But there is another side. Theoretically, we are intrenched in the laws, but in the practice it is far different. It is useless to speak of the cause. We all know. And knowing this, together with our knowledge of the nearly oneness of feeling against us, anything that happens would not be very strange. We are also for the offices, good gifts and so forth. We cannot see how they can be withheld all together from any particular people who are citizens if respectability of the administration is to maintain.

Under the circumstances we may feel ourselves fortunate, we Negroes, in knowing that our citizenship is not meanaced at Washington by the Democratic party. It will be remembered that men went to Congress, so far as their policies were concerned, for the express purpose of defeating the Negro race of its constitutional rights. That nothing has happened along this line, even as to effort, is gratifying. Not that we were fearful of such a happening, but because we know that such efforts cheapen the race. A nation that is assailed by a government, even the minority portion, loses standing everywhere.

Perhaps there is no enlightened government of this day, Russia included, which make special laws for its citizens based on nationality. To have had that thing occur, even a tolerable effort, would have been an incalculable calamity.

Incalculable calamity appears an overwrought expression. But it is not the case. When the very government assaults your citizenship it is a very solemn notification that it is undesirable. Those who wear the burden of the day, those impaled on the cross, as it were, struggling for the ultimate good for the race, know what it means to hear the anathema maranatha of a government. Anarchy tends to set up in the heart of every man outlawed. What else is to be expected? No country can mistreat its citizens and at the same time retain their love. If they do not love, what then? Russia knows very well indeed what the answer is. Perhaps the wisest men of that country are not responsible for the girdle of hate that has encircled the globe, just as the wise and considerate men of this country would not be. But what's that in face of the fact?

We are not of the opinion that the rampant, foolish men are going to drag the wise men of this country down. We do not think they are going to permit the things that make for ruction and ruin. President Wilson, whatever his proclivities, Southern or Northern, and his immediate kind, in whatsoever party, will not let come to pass, even in the effort, those insane measures, meant to drive us out of the constitution. It means that our citizenship is secure as it concerns the general government.

Feeling this security it is not for us to feel deeply concerned about the offices. We have already said that the present, or any administration should value the Negroes if they must be viewed as such. As much as possible should be done for them as may be consistent with public opinion. This means the offices and whatever else. The few offices that fall to us, however, are not to be put in the balances against our general rights. We merely contend for the offices in the spirit of self-preservation, thinking that if there is a growing tendency to take them away it will be an easy matter to "confiscate" everything else. Beyond this we attach no partciular value to office holding, everything else being equal or as nearly so as conditions warrant.

A NEGRO MINISTER ELECTED

INDIANA ELECTS NEGRO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, NOV. 10, 1914

Noblesville, Ind., Nov. 10.—(Special to the Globe)—Rev. Barney Bone, a highly respected Negro minister, aged seventy, was overwhelmingly elected justice of peace in the recent election held here. Rev. Bone was born in slavery, knows the hardships of the overseers' merciless tasks. He served through the Civil War with credit and distinction, being a staunch Union man. He followed the fortunes of the Evil Moose party two years ago, but came back to the Republican party this year andw as nominated and elected by that party to the above named position.

He received the suporf of the best people of both races. Rev. Bone was born in Kentucky. He came to Noblesville about twenty years ago.

WILSON TO NAME NEGRO TO SUCCEED JOHNSON

Washington, June 20.—President Wilson has asked for the resignation of Henry L. Johnson, a republican negro of Atlanta, Ga., as recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, to take effect July 1. The position has been filled by a negro for a number of years.

Southern democrats are disturbed at the reported intention of the president to appoint a negro to succeed Johnson. It was said today that the president will not be halted by criticism, but will appoint another negro.

Johnson this afternoon sent his resignation to the president.

Political Appointments & Elections – 1914
(See also under Political)

CIVIL SERVICE DOOMED IN THE SOUTH

The Afro-American 3-28-14

Startling Condition of Affairs Revealed In Investigation of Methods Employed to Oust Colored Men From the Atlanta Post Office

INVESTIGATION CARRIED ON BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN LEDGER

Twenty-five Carriers and Six Clerks Lose Positions Since Last July—Whites Get Prizes For Efficiency When Negroes Have Highest Averages.

(Special Correspondence of the Afro-American Ledger.)

Atlanta, Ga, March 26.—That the days of colored civil service employes in the South are numbered if the Democrats continue in power seems certain. Following the appointment of Southern Democrats to important officials by President Wilson the work of making it hard for colored men already held civil service jobs began and every effort has made to keep from appointing colored eligibles to office.

In Atlanta many colored men have lost their positions in the office of Collector of Internal Revenue and in the Postoffice Many of these men are college graduates and made efficient records for years, but the order seems to have gone down the line "that federal jobs are not for Negroes."

Not a colored eligible has been appointed a substitute clerk, carrier in the local Postoffice since last July. 25 colored carriers and six clerks have been discharged from July 1 to March 1.

Prizes offered for clerks who made the best efficiency records up to last Christmas were only for the whites, despite the fact that three colored clerks made the best records. The white man who was given a prize is said to have made fifteen errors.

That colored clerks and carriers are not wanted is indicated by the fact that many white substitutes told people on their routes that they had received information from higher-up that all colored carriers would be discharged

Carriers who have served routes for a number of years are being taken off their routes and put on the outskirts on new routes in order to decrease their efficiency. The method is to place white subs under regular carrier for two or three weeks until he learns the route. The colored man is transferred and is given only one day's assistance by men who knew the route.

The eligible list has been filled with whites. Not a colored man has been appointed to any position as regular or substitute since July, notwithstanding that many of them have made high marks. Civil Service rules and laws have been wholly disregarded.

Special representative from the Postoffice Department said that "Many of you (addressing colored carriers only) are hanging on the precipice and many of you will fall over."

Conditions in the railway mail service have grown worse for colored men and there is a demand in some quarters that colored clerks be eliminated.

How discrimination against the Negro workers in the Atlanta Postoffice is told in the following, from which the names of the sufferers are eliminated for obvious reasons:

HOW DISCRIMINATION WORKS.

Mr. A, clerk filled out application for transfer to carrier under duress. Was told that unless he applied for carrier that he would be accused of insubordination. Was appointed carrier. Sent out with regular man first day. Second day it snowed. He was sent out alone on a new route. Did not know streets and numbers and could not make the time required. When complaint was lodged, he stated that he did not know the route and could not make better time. He asked for substitute carrier to assist him, and was told that he would be compelled to pay a substitute, if he had one. He resigned, being unable to carry the route and rather than be discharged. Prior to his being changed to the carrier's work, an attempt had been made to have him make errors by changing overnight the labels on mail sacks which had been there for years. The Postmaster stated that he intended to rid the office of all colored clerks and would make them apply for positions as carriers. Wants no colored clerks in office. Many of the men who have been clerks for years are unable to perform the duties of carriers, and are forced to resign on account of their physical condition.

Postmaster claims that the public is demanding the change. But it is unreasonable to suppose that the public is interested in the internal affairs of the service. If the public objected to colored service, then they would demand the removal of colored carriers, with whom they actually come into contact.

B, Carrier—There came 26 books on a frank from Senator Hoke Smith to one man at 248 Simpson street. He reported the matter to the clerk of the assistant superintendent. He stated that they were too heavy to go by regular delivery. The clerk instructed him to tie them up and leave on his desk, and they would be sent out by Parcel Post delivery. He obeyed orders and the package was unmolested for two days or more. Finally observing their non-delivery, he called the clerk's attention to the matter. The clerk then stated to the superintendent that he ordered them placed on a table in another part of the room. He was cited for separation from the service. Subsequently the clerk told him that while he may have said the desk, he meant the table, and he had made a written reply to the Postmaster's inquiry and could not change. He will probably be discharged. The punishment he deserved would at the maximum be 26 demerits.

Mr. C, carrier—Christmas season a white woman inquired about a magazine (Collier's Weekly) which was delayed. The carrier is alleged to have replied that during the Christmas season, they had no time to look after those things, and that unless the papers were properly addressed, they were torn up and thrown into the waste-basket. He was cited for separation from the service. Upon carrier's inquiry of the woman about his alleged statement she denied that she ever made such complaint to the Postoffice. She promised to give a written statement to that effect, but did not do so. Later she said that she had sent such a statement to the Postmaster by her husband. She said that a man from the Postoffice came to her with a prepared statement in the case against him setting forth more than had actually happened, but that she refused to sign it. The husband stated that her mother-in-law was the real complaint.

Mr. D, carrier—charged with having failed to deliver a circular from the department giving instructions regarding preparation of Christmas mail. Had delivered all his route once. Was one of the heaviest two trips routes in the office; required two men on Saturdays. Had been in the service 22 years. Received letters from patrons on his route that circulars had been delivered. The superintendent gave him more than enough to go around and he delivered one to each patron and brought back the leftovers. The superintendent found the leftovers and charged him with failure to deliver any of them. Was discharged.

Mr. E, carrier—woman gave change of address to a carrier. "E" passed on his route a house barred up and with rent sign on it. He had letter for the house number, but there being no one in the house and the rent sign on it, he returned the letter to the office. On his next trip he noticed that the house was occupied. He approached occupant telling them that he had had letter in the morning which he had returned marked "not at." Returned to the office made inquiry for letter, but could not find same which had been returned to sender who delivered the letter in person. Party had given change of address card to R. F. D. carrier in order to get the letter. Complaint was lodged and he was cited for dismissal. On same day he delivered letter to grocer by same name on McAfee street to grocer of that name of Venable street. Letter was returned to Postoffice and finally reached the right man, who remarked that these things happen frequently. Additional charges of incompetency filed. Carriers succeeded in having patrons disprove the charges filed by the Inspector. The superintendent remarked to carrier that "You beat me in these cases and made me out a lie, but I'll get you yet." He is still in the service, but new charges are being filed against him and because of the enmity of the superintendent he will probably be removed.

Mr. F, carrier—charged with loitering in office and on his route. Superintendent remarked to "F" that he was compelled by powers higher up to reccommend his removal, that they were expecting him to find causes for recommendation for dismissal and that he had to do so. Promised that his case would be looked into and he would be reinstated. This is done in order to keep carriers from making any protest. When once they get out that is the end of the matter. The man who is now

superintendent and who preferred the charges against Mr. F was once a carrier and was reduced in salary for loitering on his route.

MUST NOT ANSWER WHITES

Mr. G, carrier—Ex. U. S. soldier; discharged from Army with honors; has medal as sharpshooter. This was referred to in his dismissal by Postmaster. The clerk to assistant superintendent visited his station during busy Christmas season and was giving him instructions regarding the handling of his mail. He responded that clerk's orders would be in conflict with orders previously received by the man in charge of the station. Akin, the clerk, took offence at this statement and ordered him to "shut up." He did not "shut up" promptly enough and the clerk threatened him immediately with charges of insubordination. He returned to the main office and preferred charges against Mr. G for insubordination. He visited the Postmaster with a prominent Atlanta, white citizen and the Postmaster assured him after explanation that there would be nothing to the case. He was surprised a few days later to receive notice of removal. The Postmaster said that he was a "young nigger" who thought himself the equal of of a white man when he entered Government Service; that he must learn that white men were his superiors and when spoken to that he must not talk back.

FAKE LARCENY CHARGE

Mr. H, carrier—was accused of stealing $20.00. The superintendent brought him to the Inspector with the remark, "Here is the damned nigger who stole $20 out of a letter." The inspector said, "Old man, you get that $20 up by this afternoon, and we will allow you to get out and will pay you off." Smith replied that "I did not take the money and neither can nor will get up $20 today. If you think I stole, why not treat me as any other thief and arrest me." They took his finger prints trying to intimidate him into a confession. He was dismissed on charges of disposing of money found in letter box and loitering in the office. The latter was charged after all other charges had fallen flat. It is noticeable that "H" immediately found employment with the Pullman Company, who made inquiry of the Postmaster. They construed the charge as a frameup.

Mr. I, carrier—was on six months probation appointment. Took sick on his route. He was charged with being drunk. The man in whose store he took sick stated that he was not drunk, as he stood close to him and examined him for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he was drunk. The man evidently was really sick, as he has been home sick ever since that time. He was discharged for being drunk.

Nearly a year ago white subs went over routes telling patrons that all colored carriers would be dismissed. Said that they received information from the higher-ups.

JAMES A. COBB, ESQ.

The Bee, as well as the ninety thousand colored citizens in this city, are proud to know that James A. Cobb, Esq., assistant United States attorney, is held in such high esteem by Mr. Wilson, United States attorney. Mr. Cobb, although a colored American, for the first time in the office of United States attorney is treated like an American citizen by his chief, who is a high cultured Democrat. Mr. Wilson is not a man to stoop to small things. He recognizes merit no matter in whom it may be found. Mr. Cobb's ability is recognized and his work is commended in the highest terms by his chief. Some few of his colored friends are of the opinion that Mr. Cobb hasn't much to do. If you would only take a peep into his office occasionally and ask him to show you his work, you will readily be convinced that he merits praise and Mr. Wilson deserves the greatest commendation for the recognition that he has given and does give a competent official. Elsewhere in The Bee will be seen an excerpt from the New York Globe which will show the kind of work which comes under his direct supervision and prosecution.

HARLEM DEPUTY SHERIFF

The New York Globe. 4-11-14

Edward Givens First Colored Man in Harlem so Honored Since Advent of Griffenhagen.

Undoubtedly on some of your most recent visits to the Crescent Theatre you have noticed a stockily built, quiet spoken gentleman neatly attired in a bluish-gray uniform, whose sole duty it has been to uphold law and order in this establishment. This, ladies and gentlemen, is Edward Givens of 41 West 135th street.

Since last Thursday Mr. Givens' neat uniform, covering 5 feet 7 inches of statue and 175 pounds of bone and sinew, has been decorated with an attractive piece of metal. You have probably noticed this, too. On closer scrutiny one finds out to their astonishment that this glittering insignia is Special Deputy Sheriffs' badge No. 64. Harlem's first colored Special Deputy Sheriff is now on the job with a ten-thousand dollar bond back of him. The Harlem Association sponsored the application for the bond, and last Thursday Mr. Givens received his badge.

IF NEGRO JOHNSON GOES, ANOTHER NEGRO GETS JOB

Constitution 6-20-14

Understood That Washington Recordership of Deeds Is Pledged to the Blacks.

By John Corrigan, Jr.

Washington, June 10.—(Special.)—Southern senators who have been urging that Henry Lincoln Johnson, of Atlanta, the negro recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, be ousted from office and a white democrat appointed to the place, have been amazed to learn that the place has been pledged as negro patronage. Even if Johnson is put out another negro will get the place.

Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and Senator James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi, have been particularly active in the attempt to get rid of Johnson.

It was first learned that this agreement with the negroes, had been made by the political managers of Mr. Wilson in the last campaign when Secretary Bryan attempted to secure the place for William Dwyer, of Washington, D. C.

President Wilson admitted that he was much embarrassed but said his political managers had promised the negroes in doubtful states that if they would vote the democratic ticket the president would allow them to keep the federal positions they formerly had

The southern democrats think that instead of this manner of rewarding the negroes they should be given places as United States marshals and postmasters and district attorney in the doubtful states, where their voting strength is a factor.

President Cleveland is referred to in support of the present administration. He named Charles Taylor, a negro, of Kansas, to an important office. The senate would not confirm him, but President Cleveland continued to send in the negro's name and kept him in office by recess appointments. It is said that President Wilson, in taking the course he is reported to have been pledged to in advance of his election, will not be going any further in rewarding the negroes than did President Cleveland.

REVIEW JUL 2 - 1914

CLIPPNGS FROM LEADING COLORED PAPERS

RACE WOMEN TAKE EXAMS FOR POLICE FORCE

Ever since women were suggested as a valuable aid to the police department and later when the idea assumed tangible form and a few were appointed as an experiment, the Chicago Defender has asked the women of the race to take the examination and qualify for appointment, believing what women of other nationalities could do they could do. Still later, when the women on trial made good and others were appointed and the policewoman became a permanent part of the department, the Chicago Defender still pleaded with the Afro-American women to become a part of the city's peace force.

Foreign Woman Passes

Careful inquiry showed that no member of the race had even evinced a desire to secure this well paying position. About this time publicity was given to a case of a foreign woman who had taken the examination but was disqualified for the position when it was learned that she had failed to take out her citizenship papers. Another strong appeal to the women of the race to get busy and take the examination was made through the columns of this newspaper. It was pointed out that if a foreign woman, unfamiliar with the city and its government could pass the examination, how much greater were their chances, having been born and raised here?

Race Women Wake Up

This argument seemingly had its effect, for on Thursday of this week seven Afro-American women took the mental, physical and efficiency tests for positions as policewomen, the very remunerative position so much coveted by women of other races. Those taking the examination were Mrs. Ethel Johnson, Mrs. Merriweather, Mrs. Grace Wilson, Miss Cassie Fuye, Mrs. Anna M. Fitts, Mrs. Daisy Meeks, Mrs. Corinne Wilson. Mrs. Johnson was the first to make application and Mrs. Corinne Wilson the second.

Officials Pleased

The splendid record made by the men of the race in the various grades of the department—one being a lieutenant—is the talk of the entire world. Why shouldn't the women do the same thing? The Chicago Defender believes so. The officials in charge of the examinations also believe so, for in handing out the papers one official declared that it was a pleasure to him to see the women of the race make the effort, and his only surprise was that they had not taken the examination before.—Defender.

WANT WHITE MAN TO SUCCEED "LINK" JOHNSON

Special to The New York Age.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The selection of a successor to Henry Lincoln Johnson as Recorder of Deeds is said to be one of the important matters demanding the attention of President Wilson, and although prominent Democrats of the District of Columbia and such southern demagogues as Vardaman are engaged in an earnest effort to persuade President Wilson to appoint a white and not a colored man when the term of the incumbent expires early in the spring, it is said that President Wilson will very likely name a Negro to succeed Recorder Johnson. 2/5/14

The advocates of the change of the custom of recognizing this office as a special perquisite of the Negro race are working hard to stir up sentiment against appointing a colored man as next Recorder. This, of course, is no difficult matter at this time, but it is expected that the President in this instance will agreeably surprise the Negroes of this country.

MAJOR R. R. JACKSON HAS BIG LEAD

The Atlanta Constitution 9-26-14.

Official Figures of the Recent Primary Election Shows Present Incumbent Has Votes to Spare.

The official returns of the primary election Wednesday, September 9, on representative from the Third Senatorial district are as follows:

Ostrom	2,039
Keefer	1,001
Davies	1,717
Jackson	3,593
Lloyd	473
Boyd	295
Davis	830

HOWARD GETS SMALL JOB

Pennsylvania Colored Democrat, According to Washington Correspondent, Gets Small Plum.

The New York Age 9-17-14

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—James Howard, a Pennsylvania colored Democrat—God save the mark—who was candidate for Register of the Treasury, has accepted a $1,200 position in the Marshall's office. The wide difference in the two positions recalls vividly the character in Charles Hoyt's "Texas Steer," who, as applicant for Minister to Dahomy, finally accepted custodian of the cuspadore.

Political Appointments + Elections — 1914
(See also under Political)

Making a Model School Official—Man With a Great Individuality.

The Bee Washington
2-17-14

Dr. Creed W. Childs, a member of the Board of Education, is one of the most valuable members of that board Dr. Childs is a great acquisition to the public schools. He is ready at all times to defend their interest and uphold the dignity of the teachers. He knows how to present the needs of the colored schools to the Congress of the United States. He watches the schools with a keen interest.

The people are pleased with him because he is no coward, no matter what his shortcomings may be, if he has any. A recent argument he made in behalf of the schools in the committees of which he is a member demonstrated his fitness. While he is not a lawyer, he has a legal mind.

IOWA HAS COLORED COMMISSIONER TO PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

(Chicago Broadax)

Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The governor has appointed Mr. W. H. Milligan as one of the commissioners to represent Iowa at the Pan-American Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915. Mr. Milligan is a wealthy resident of this city and president of the State Fruit Growers' Association.

The present governor of this state was unable to see any worthy Colored man or woman when he was engaged in selecting commissioners to the Pan-American Exposition—Editor.

Collector Anderson Rated "No. 1."

A few days ago the office of the Hon. Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York, was examined in a thorough manner by Revenue Agent J. T. Worthington. The agent, who, by the way, is said to be a Southern man, reporting to Washington, used the following language:

"The efficient manner in which the income tax work has been handled and the present good condition of that work is worthy of commendation."

In fixing the rating of Collector Anderson's office at "No. 1," the Commissioner of Internal Revenue quoted the above words from Mr. Worthington's report. The entire race shares the glory of Mr. Anderson's splendid record, and all over the country our people are proud of him. He is doing his full duty in his place, and is thus doing his part in the solution of the "race problem." That Collector Anderson will be retained throughout the Wilson administration is confidently expected by those in touch with the situation.

* * *

The Washington Sun, under the capable guidance of J. Finley Wilson and Dr. Julia P. H. Coleman, is taking a firm hold upon the good people of the nation's capital. It is being demonstrated that the citizens of the District are sincere in their demand for a "clean paper," and that they welcome a surcease from the journalistic monopoly of recent years.

MAJOR R. R. JACKSON HAS BIG MAJORITY

Fighting "Bob" in Official Canvass Increases His Vote from 500 to 1,203 in Legislative Fight.

The Washington Bee
2-21-14

At no time during the race of Major R. R. Jackson were any of his friends skeptical about his election. He stood too strong with his constituents for them to be alarmed at any time, but "Fighting Bob" knew that to win in a possible Democratic landslide he must work. He never lost a moment in putting his forces to the front.

As a result we give the following figures from the election commissioner's office:

	1st ward.	2nd ward.
Jackson (Rep.)	221	7,669
Ostrom (Rep.)	508	3,951
Santry (Dem.)	812	4,239
Walsh (Dem.)	1,131	2,018

	3rd ward.	4th ward.	Total.
Jackson (Rep.)	1,941	505	10,346
Ostrom (Rep.)	1,912	2,919	9,290
Santry (Dem.)	2,981	2,328	10,360
Walsh (Dem.)	2,021	4,089	9,259

White Precincts Carried by Jackson.

Second ward.—20th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 41st, 44th, 47th—Total 10.

Third ward.—1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 13th—Total, 7.

Afro-American Precincts Carried by Jackson.

Second ward.—All. Total, 14.

Official Canvass.

Jackson's gain over police returns—1,203.

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

A careful reading of the new Civil Service rules that have recently been published, have but one rendering that their aim is to keep out, in the future from the departmental classified service all who are identified with either the Negro or Jewish race. A more unfair set of rules have never before been issued, according to them all who enter the examinations must furnish with his application a photograph of himself, this with his standing on the eligible list will be sent to the appointing power when selections are to be made. It will be seen from this what little chance a colored clerk will have in the future to secure an appointment in the classified service, and since these rules are to govern all future examinations it will be also seen in the near future that every colored clerk now in the classified service will be removed. Postmaster General Burleson has already stated when the time comes for him to vacate his present office there will not be found in any department of the Postal service a colored clerk, man or woman; all filling such offices will be removed. The highest place they may aspire to being that of messenger or laborer, he considering these places unfit for white men to fill, and for this reason he is willing to give them to colored men. If such is to be the condition of affairs in the future it would be far better to wipe out the Civil Service and return to the old order of things. "To the victors belong the spoils of office." Then all would know where they stood.—Philadelphia Tribune.

SECRECY REMOVED

TERRELL VOTE SHOW UP OF FAIR AND UNFAIR DEMOCRATS

RULE OF SECRECY RAISED BY SENATE AT REQUEST OF WILLIAMS AND GORE—GORE OF OKLAHOMA BETRAYS COLORED VOTERS FOR WILSON THOUGH HE WAS AN OFFICER OF DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE IN CAMPAIGN WHERE COLORED VOTES WERE WORKED FOR.

(Washington Star, June 9, 1914.)

The injunction of secrecy in regard to the vote taken in the Senate. Senator Gore of Oklahoma and ert H. Terrell, Colored, as judge of the Municipal Court of the District has been raised by order of the Senate. Senator Gore of Oklahomo and Senator Williams of Mississippi both asked that the injunction of secrecy be raised.

The Unfair Democrats.

The vote by which Judge Terrell was confirmed was 38 to 24. The senators who voted against his confirmation were Senators Banhead, Bryan, Fletcher, Gore, James, Lea of Tennessee, Lee of Maryland, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Pittman, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Sheppard Shields, Simmons, Smith of Arizona Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Thornton, Vardaman, West and Williams.

The Fair-minded Who Are the Hope of the Party.

Democratic senators who voted for his confirmation were Senators Chilton, Hollis, Hughes, Johnson of Maine, Lane, Kern, Lewis, Martine of New Jersey, Pomerene, Shafroth Shively, Thomas, Thompson and Walsh.

Senator Clapp Asked to Aid Judge Terrell.

The Indianapolis Freeman
3-7-14

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has issued an urgent appeal to Senator Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota, to aid the race by insisting upon the immediate consideration of the nomination of Robert H. Terrell, whose name is before the United States Senate for confirmation as a judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia. Senator Clapp, whose friendship for the Negro people has been demonstrated on many significant occasions, said he would do all in his power to get the Senate to act promptly on the Terrell nomination. Senator Vadaman has announced that he will oppose the confirmation of Judge Terrell, on the ground of color, but the friends of Mr. Terrell are hoping to secure enough democratic Senators to join with the republicans to bring him through when the final vote is taken. The case is now in the hands of the committee on the judiciary, awaiting a report to the whole Senate.

The letter of the National Association to Senator Clapp, in addition to urging favorable and early action on the Terrell nomination, throws out a hint that Senator Vardaman holds his seat in the nation's upper house "by reason of the disfranchisement of the majority of the adult male citizens of his state." The paper is signed by Moorfield Storey, president; J. E. Spingarn, chairman of the board of directors; W. E. B. DuBois, director of publicity; Oswald Garrison Villard, treasurer, and Chapin Brinsmade, attorney.

The Bar Association of the District of Columbia, the leading business men of the city, and men of prominence in the nation, irrespective of race or politics, have sent letters, telegrams and messages in every form in support of the nomination of Judge Terrell. The fight is being made on the principle of right, and has long since passed the domain of partisanship or color limitation. The outcome is being watched with anxiety by the American people everywhere.

Atlanta Ga.
OCT 15 1914.

NEGRO NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 15.—J. W. Sexton, a negro physician, received the nomination for Representative in Congress at the Republican convention of the Fourth Congressional District here to-day.

WHY NO COLORED DEMOCRATS HAVE BEEN NAMED

New York, June 25.—That the apparent inability of the leaders of the colored Democracy to get together is responsible for colored Democrats not receiving high political preferment at the hands of the present national Democratic administration is the opinion of George W. Queens county.

He says: "While I deplore the attitude of the present administration toward colored Democrats, I cannot help from blaming Bishop Walters, Robert N. Wood, A. R. Cosey, James A. Ross, and others. If the leaders among colored Democrats would come together and reason among themselves, and then appoint Bishop Walters as chairman and a man like James D. Carr as spokesman of a delegation to wait upon President Wilson it would look more business like than greater results would ensue. That President Wilson has a large following in the Senate was indicated in the vote on the confirmation of Judge Terrell and in the Panama canal tolls bill."

Mr. Queen is a former Baltimorean and has just been named by Governor Gwynn as a delegate to the Negro Educational Congress, which will be held in Oklahoma City.

L. B. ANDERSON FOR ALDERMAN OF SECOND WARD

Lawyer, Orator, Soldier and Citizen Is Choice of Citizens to Occupy Seat in City Council—Women and Men Working For Him.

The Chicago Defender
11-21-14

KNOWS CITY AFFAIRS.

Sixteen Years County Attorney—

Member of Executive Board Republican Organization—Favored by the Organization as the Logical Man for Place.

Hon. Louis B. Anderson, the distinguished lawyer, orator and soldier, has announced himself as a candidate for alderman from the 2nd ward. His pledge cards are out and thousands of his admiring friends are signing and pledging him their support. Mr. Anderson is the one man of the ward upon whom all the voters can agree to be the logical candidate. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the 2nd ward Republican organization and for 20 years has been an active supporter of the party and its principles.

A Practicing Lawyer.

Mr. Anderson is a practicing lawyer and has been before the bar of the city and state for eighteen years. He has won a fine reputation as a man of force and character. No man in Chicago stands higher in the legal profession than Attorney Louis B. Anderson, who has lived in the 2nd ward for 24 years. For sixteen years he served as attorney for Cook county. He is experienced in city affairs and knows every angle of the workings of municipal affairs. Mr. Anderson is married and resides with his family at 2821 Wabash Ave.

Mason and Soldier.

Mr. Anderson is a Mason, Pythian, Odd Fellow and Elk. He stands highly in all these orders and also served with distinguished credit as president of the Appomattox Club. Some years ago he joined the 8th Regiment and soon rose to be lieutenant on the staff of Major R. R. Jackson of the First Battalion. At the death of Adj. and Captain Ratcliff, Mr. Anderson was appointed captain and adjutant of the 8th Reg. I. N. G. In this position he has served with honor and credit. Captain Anderson has been prominently identified with every movement for civic betterment and race uplift. From the interest the men and women, young and old, are taking in the advocacy of Capt. Anderson, it looks as though he will be nominated in the primary.

A CHANGE IN CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The civil service rules have been amended so as to require that applicants shall file photographs of themselves with their applications to take civil service examinations. The rule goes into effect with the fall examinations. This means the practical exclusion of Negroes from appointment to office by civil service certification. At present, when an eligible is selected from a list, he is sent for and if found to be of Negro extraction is told that he is not needed just at this time, but will be sent for if needed.

There is systematic and organized injustice being practiced against the Negro by officers of the government, and it ought to be stopped.

EVANSTON ELECTS C. C. BRECKENBRIDGE COUNTY CONSTABLE

The Chicago Defender

Electorate of North Shore City Teaches Chicago Lesson in Recent Election—Merit, Not Color, Counts With Them.

4 - 11 - 14

The recent moral awakening of our time is possibly no more strikingly and surprisingly shown than in the election of Charles C. Breckenridge

Charles C. Breckenbridge, Elected County Constable in Evanston Tuesday.

as County Constable by the combined electorate of white and colored votes in Evanston last Tuesday. The tendency in this community is to support men on merit irrespective of color. There were only two candidates in the field—Breckenridge and Walter Sullivan, a white man. Breckenridge won by the safe majority of 129 votes out of a total of over 3,000 votes cast. Breckenridge was supported by the best elements of the population, and desires to express, through this paper, his sincere thanks and deep appreciation to his many friends, in both races, and, especially that noble band of Afro-American women who did so much to further his interests during the campaign. Mr. Breckenridge was born in Greenfield, O., 41 years ago. He is an intelligent, wide awake, progressive citizen, who has resided here for many years. He is a property owner; has a beautiful home and served for 8 years on the police force where he made an enviable record. At present he is the proprietor of one of the finest equipped billiard parlors conducted by a member of our race in the state. There is much talk to the effect that he would make an ideal candidate for Justice of the Peace three years hence.

Dr. Louis Moton

SEP 16 1914

THE NEGRO'S APPEAL

New York Globe.

An address to the country has just been issued by the National Independent Equal Rights League, an organization of colored people. In referring to the 12,000,000 negroes in this country who "suffer more cruel, more insulting proscriptions and persecutions solely for racial extraction than the oppressed of Europe," it appeals to the President:

To free his colored fellow citizens, millions that they are, from the repression, lynching, disfranchisement, Jim Crowism and segregation, even segregation under the Federal Government itself, not waiting till the exigencies of some awful war make the relief an act of expediency rather than of justice.

While the lot of the negro in this country, generally speaking, may not be as bad as that of the unfortunate Jew in Russia, there is little to choose between the treatment of the colored race and that of the most oppressed of the Czar's subjects. Denouncement by us of the Emperor of Russia as inhuman and flint-hearted might come, therefore, with better grace if we did not have a mote in our own eye. Today, when the guns of our navy in honor of the centennial of the "Star-Spangled Banner" are thundering a salute that re-echoes around the world, we may well ask ourselves if that starry emblem of freedom, in the words of the immortal Key, truly "in triumph doth wave o'er the land of the free."

NEGROES TO BE BARRED FROM WASHINGTON JOBS

Hoke Smith Introduces Bill Relating to Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills.

Evening Star 6-27-14

By John Corrigan, Jr.

Washington, June 27.—(Special.)—Senator Hoke Smith, who has strongly opposed, in talks with President Wilson, the appointment of a negro as recorder of deeds to succeed Henry Lincoln Johnson, today introduced a bill providing that this office of recorder of deeds and register of wills should both be filled by bona fide residents of Washington.

He would make any person ineligible for either position who had not lived three years in the district preceding his appointment. They are placed under the direction of the commissioners. The introduction of the bill comes at a time when the office of recorder of deeds is about to be filled by President Wilson, the present recorder, Henry Lincoln Johnson, having sent in his resignation to take effect July 1. Already several senators and representatives have called at the white house in the interest of candidates in their states and districts.

Senator Hoke Smith declared today that the offices of recorder of deeds and of register of wills in the district were purely local, and that they should be filled by residents of the district. "The business done by these offfices," said Senator Smith, "is for the residents of the district. There is every reason why both the recorder and the register should be selected from bona fide residents and really should not be politicians brought here to be rewarded for party support in other localities. I believe, too, that officers of the register of wills should report to someone and that there should be a proper publicity. I intend to do all in my power to get action on this bill as quickly as possible."

J. A. CRAWFORD DEFEATED

ONLY COLORED CANDIDATE FOR LEGISLATURE IN MASS.—RUNS THIRD TO 2 DEMOCRATS—DEMOCRATIC LEADER TURNED THE WARD OVER TO REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS BUT NOT FOR COLORED CANDIDATE FOR LEGISLATURE.

The Chronicle

The vote for the Mass. House of Representatives in Ward 18, the "Colored Ward," which is normally democratic, was as follows:

Joseph C. Barrus, R	569
Joshua A. Crawford R	673
George E. Curran D	1054
Alexander Kohan Prog.	85
Patrick E. Murray, Jr. D	1070

Mr. Crawford was the only Colored candidate for the legislature in the whole state. He led the other Republican candidate by 104 votes. There were enough Colored men registered to have made it much closer, and enough who are not registered to have elected him hands down.

The newspapers announce as a proud feat by the Democratic leader of the ward that in a night he turned the ward over to a majority for the Republican candidate for Congress over the democratic. But he did not do it for the Colored Republican candidate for the state legislature.

In Ward 18 the vote for Congress was 920 for the Republican candidate, Geo. H. Tinkham, nearly 300 more than that given Mr. Crawford. The Democratic split was not made in favor of the Colored race.

SECRETARY McADOO.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, is endeavoring to treat the colored Americans fairly. It is believed, when his attention is called to the viciousness of the understrappers under him, he generally puts a stop to their mad career. There is a great deal for Mr. McAdoo to do in the interest of fair play. There have been several deserving promotions in his department made by Democratic chiefs and several demotions and discharges made by holdover Republican chiefs. Bishop Walters has been liberal. He has done all in his power to land so-called Negro Democrats, and when he saw that Negro Democrats could not succeed Negro Republican, he has asked that they be retained. On the other hand, there have been quite a lot of disgruntled Negro Republicans who were persona non grata in the Republican party, declared for Democracy in the hope of getting money or a position. Now, if Northern Democrats are sincere and the Negroes should see to it, they would hold the Southern Democrats in check and prevent as much as possible all or any hostile legislation against the colored race. The Negro ought to be convinced by now that the rank and file of the Democratic party is all against him.

The charges that confront colored employes in our local government may be found in the ranks of certain holdover Republicans and not from the District Commissioners.

The colored people have nothing to fear from the District Commissioners. Both Messrs. Siddons and Newman are two of the best men our local government has ever had. The colored employes speak well of them.

The Bee hopes to see Secretary McAdoo do something handsome for colored men.

Political Appointments + Elections – 1914.
(See also under Political)

The Central Afro American

WM. H. BANKS,
Appointed Deputy Probate Clerk.

Wm. H. Banks, of 3417 Pine street, who has been appointed deputy probate clerk in Probate Judge Chas. W. Holtcamp's office, was formerly a soldier in the 25th Regular U. S. Infantry during the Spanish-American war; U. S. Customs Inspector during the World's Fair; deputy sheriff under Mr. Patrick H. Clarke, special clerk in Sprinkling Tax Department, and in the Comptroller's office, and an ex-police officer. The Hon. Chas. W. Holtcamp, judge of the Probate Court, availed himself of the first opportunity to appoint a Negro deputy clerk in his office. Mr. Banks was indorsed by the Republican City Central Committee and a strong delegation of representative Negro business men and was the first applicant so indorsed, who ever applied for a clerkship in Judge Holtcamp's office. In recognizing the right of Negroes to aspire to positions for which they are qualified, in his appointment of Mr. Banks, Judge Holtcamp has set an example that should be followed by all fair-minded office holders.

WILSON MAKES A "BLACK THURSDAY" OF GIVIL SERVICE

Most Efficient Colored Clerks in Washington Among Those Demoted to Make Room for Whites, Says Correspondent

SOMEREDUCED TO LABORERS

True to Prediction Passage of Appropriation Bill Given as Pretext for Dismissal and Demotion of Capable Colored Men Who Had Long Training and Expert Ability—Some Humiliated Quit.

Washington, July 20.—Last Thursday the 1915 Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation Bill went into effect, and, as predicted in these columns last March, it proved the bete noire for many colored clerks here in the Treasury Department where bureau heads used it to dismiss or demote a long list of them. Thursday, July 16, 1914, will long be remembered by the colored Federal employees in this city as the day when the officials of the Wilson administration savagely wielded the decapitation and demotion axe upon them. Colored apologists for this administrations' attitude towards the colored race, in the service, will doubtless claim that white clerks also were dismissed and demoted. True, but white clerks were also promoted, while no colored clerks were promoted. President Wilson gibbly and inconsistantly announced a few weeks ago that he had promised Bishop Walters to appoint a colored man to every place made vacant by a colored man. In every instance where a colored clerk was demoted or dismissed last Thursday his place was given to a white employee. In the case of the demotion of dismissal of white clerks the very infirm and inefficient were selected. In cases where colored clerks were demoted and dismissed the very active and efficient were selected. Among those who were reduced were Lieut. Thomas H. Clarke, a Spanish-American War veteran, and one of the brightest men in the government service; George Jackson, of Indiana, acknowledged the best informed clerk in the office of the Auditor of the Post Office Department, and H. C. Tyson, an experienced clerk in the same department. Jackson was sent from $1,600 down to $1,200; Lieut. Clarke from $1,400 down to $1,200, and Tyson from $1,800 down to $1,600. As before stated, a white employee in each case was promoted up to fill the vacancy caused by the demotion of colored clerks down. Some of the colored clerks were reduced so low in salary they resigned rather than accept the insult of having their salary reduced from that of a clerk to that of a laborer.

A few days before this fresh evidence of hostility to the race was given, especially in the Treasury Department, over which the President's son-in-law presides, the wife of the long experienced and highly efficient messenger at the Secretary's door, died. Secretary McAdoo drove to their humble residence to pay his respects, and caused flowers to be sent, and his press agent carefully saw to it that the newspapers received account of the visit. But none of his press agents have caused the daily press to receive notice that Secretary McAdoo approved of the dismissal and demotion of many efficient colored clerks in his department, and in every instance the appointment of some white one to the vacant place. In England there was a Black Friday in the now almost dimmed past. Last Thursday became the "Black Thursday" for a long list of colored employees here. And the political headsman has only begun to swing his axe upon the necks of colored Federal employees.

When Lieut. Clarke and Robert Harlan were transferred from the Register of the Treasury's office, of which they were masters of the work, it was predicted in these columns that the transfer was made to provide for their demotion and to assist to lily-white the Register's office. The prediction has been confirmed. What you see in these columns depend upon it being so.

Colored Employes With Federal Reserve Board.

The advent of the Federal Reserve Board is making some desirable openings for colored men in the Treasury Department. Four of the five appointive members have selected young colored men as messengers for their offices at a living salary. W. C. Evans, Jr., is with Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, governor of the board. Willis Fletcher is with Prof. Adolph C. Miller, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Carlisle Johnson is with Hon. Paul M. Warburg, the New York banker and former trustee of Tuskegee Institute. Thomas Robinson is with Hon. W. P. G. Harding, the Alabama financier and man of affairs. Col. Delano, of Chicago, has not yet selected his man, but will do so shortly. All of these officials are pronounced to be gentlemen of the finest type and have shown in many ways already that they stand for the solid advancement of the Negro in every walk of life for which he prepares himself. I tis a pleasure to the race to see such true Americans in positions of power and influence. Their presence spells appreciation and safety for the Negro who is worth while. In these critical times it is gratifying to have strong "friends at court."

New York Custom House has bee "making bricks with an unusuall small tale of straw," as expressed yes terday in the quaint and cheerfu phrase of Charles W. Anderson, Col lector of Internal Revenue.

That the Collector and his clerica staff have had to do a great deal o work with an insufficient force of em ployes is what the phrase means.

When the time to collect the incom tax came recently Anderson found h had no special staff at all to do th work. The income tax collecting worl is practically all attended to in on month.

The Collector didn't want to put th Government to the expense of sup porting a special income tax collect ing staff all the year round for jus four weeks' work. On the other hand he couldn't engage a temporary forc for the single month's work, becaus some of the temporary employe might have divulged the confidentia business information the big busines men of the town gave in describin their incomes. Anderson ended b working his regular cashier depart ment overtime and by taking on tem porary employes for jobs in whic

they could learn no secrets.

Pay by Certified Check.

Anderson issued a special personal appeal to all the income tax payers of this district yesterday. The collector begs to remind them that the safest and most satisfactory way to pay the tax is by a certified check. An uncertified check isn't legal and will be returned. Cash will be received, but the collector's cashier department is too overworked to issue receipts immediately.

"Checks must be certified, however, in order to prevent future complexities. Some persons, who came here recently to pay their income tax, thought we were discourteous in making them have their checks certi-

[INCOME TAX COLLECTIN SEEN FROM INSIDE

Collector Anderson Tells of Solvin New Problem at Custom House.

Gives Some Advice Regarding Nev Law.

Urges Certified Checks for Paymen Due Tuesday, June 30.

New York City, June 7.

Collecting the income tax at th

Judge Nash R. Broyles Answers Alex. W. Stephens' False and Slanderous Card

Constitution 8-17-1

TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA:—

In answer to Alex W. Stephens' ill-tempered and abusive card I have this reply to make:

I would not have mentioned his name had he not, by himself and his paid agents, slandered me all over Georgia. I stood this until "forbearance ceased to be a virtue."

I have thrown no "mud" in my campaign—I have simply told the plain, unvarnished TRUTH about Alex W.'s record as a lawyer, and from his loud outcries, it would seem in his case that "the truth hurts."

Every statement in the circular, that he denounces as a lie, is TRUE, and he and every other lawyer in Atlanta knows it.

Mr. Stephens charges that the names of two dead men are forged to this circular. He refers to Hon. J. D. Kilpatrick and Gov. J. M. Terrell. It is true that these two distinguished Georgians are now dead—but two years ago they were alive, and they both signed the article, a copy of which Mr. Stephens now says is a lie! This is a sample of Mr. Stephens' fair (?) campaign methods!

Mr. Stephens, after begging in vain for the support of his home lawyers and home people, now turns on them a stream of abuse and vilification and denounces them, for campaign purposes, before the people of Georgia. "It's an ill bird that befouls its own nest!" The people of Georgia will not be deceived by such political methods—they know that the best judges of a man's character and abilities are his home people, his neighbors and daily associates. The people of Georgia realize that the trouble with Mr. Stephens is a bad case of "sour grapes," and a sad case of demagogy! They will not put a lawyer on the Court of Appeals who has been defeated in his own county for Justice of the Peace, for the Legislature, and for every other office to which he has aspired.

While Mr. Stephens denounces this circular as a lie, he does not deny that a few years ago he did indorse a NEGRO politician for admission to the Atlanta Bar. He would deny this if he could, but his indorsement is of record, and he dare not do so. On December 2, 1904, he indorsed the application of a NEGRO named Foster B. Pettie and recommended that he be admitted to practice law in the Courts of Georgia. Mr. Stephens cannot escape the consequences of this indorsement, namely: that this NEGRO as a lawyer would have the right to sit with white lawyers in the Court House and to cross-question white witnesses, perhaps white women! What a spectacle for the people of Georgia! The old Alexander Hamilton Stephens would never have indorsed a NEGRO'S application to become a lawyer. By the way, Mr. Alex W. Stephens claims to be the nephew of the great Stephens. I am reliably informed that he is one-half of a great nephew only—about as close kin as a third or fourth cousin.

This circular that Mr. Stephens is now denouncing as a lie is simply a copy of that part of the article referring to his record as a lawyer prepared by Hon. J. D. Kilpatrick, Hon. Chas. T. Hopkins and hundreds of other prominent lawyers and citizens of Atlanta, two years ago, when Mr. Stephens was running against Judge Pendleton, and published in all of the Atlanta papers. Why didn't Mr. Stephens denounce it as a lie then? He dared not—because he knew that the people of Atlanta knew it was true! Now he is deliberately attempting to deceive the people of Georgia by baldly and unblushingly denying the truth! He is trying to ride into office on his name alone, and because he is fortunate enough to be distantly related to a great Georgian long since departed from this life. He is frantically trying to divert attention from his record as a lawyer, as a chronic and unsuccessful office-seeker, and as a NEGRO indorser. But he will not succeed! The candidate now before the people is the living Alex W. Stephens, of Atlanta, and not the great and dead Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia. NO, he will not succeed, for "truth is mighty and will prevail."

Respectfully,

NASH R. BROYLES.

MISSISSIPPI CRACKERS INFEST SEVENTH WARD

4-11-14

Chicago Defender

"Poor Whites" from Southern Swamps Inject Vicious and Detestable Methods into Northern Election—Defeat John F. Stewart for Alderman Because He Sold House to Afro-American Woman.

DECENT WHITES DISGUSTED

Disclaim Any Knowledge of the Outlaws Living in the Park Manor District, Who Under the Guise of Independent Voters Sent Out Disgraceful Red Dodgers.

From the complete election returns of the 7th ward it is learned that John F. Stewart, Republican candidate for alderman, was beaten by John N. Kimball, independent candidate. The merits of these two gentlemen for the responsible office is of no concern at this time, but the methods used to defeat Mr. Stewart make an interesting and startling story. He owes his defeat to the residents of that part of the ward known as the Park Manor district and their dislike for Mr. Stewart is a peculiar one.

Away Back in 1908.

But let us begin in the language of all stories. Away back in 1908 the subject of this sketch, a property owner in very exclusive (?) Park Manor elected to and did sell to one Sarah Allen, a house and lot, owned by him, for a consideration of $5,000. In legal verbage this piece of property is described as follows:

"Lot forty-two (42) in block six (6), McChestney's re-subdivision of N. ½ of Block 1 to 7 inclusive of McChestney's Hyde Park homestead subdivision in the south half (S. ½) of northeast quarter (N.) E. ½, Section 22, Township 38, N. R. 14, East of 3d."

Mrs. Allen was an Afro-American woman. Mr. Stewart wanted the money and it looked the same to him coming from her hands as it did from the hands of a white woman. But Park Manor was astounded. He did not know that the majority of the residents were from the valleys of Mississippi and that his daring to sell a house to an Afro-American was a never-to-be-forgotten crime. Nor did they forget. "Time went on," story talk again. Time: Four years later. Scene: Same place, but in Act III the curtain goes up on the headquarters of the Independent Voters. Mr. Stewart is a candidate for alderman and an investigating committee has disclosed the fact as printed above.

His Awful Crime.

He is guilty of the awful act but the voters don't know it. They prepare a circular. It is in the shape of a folder and is printed on blood red paper. The outside reads as follows:

Investigations by the Property Owners of Park Manor.

"An investigation by INDEPENDENT voters of the Park Manor district, 7th Ward, disclosed that John F. Stewart, Republican candidate, did sell the property described here to Sarah Allen, a Negress, thereby causing a depreciation in value of the homes of hundreds of citizens of said ward."

The two inside pages were given to the legal description and transaction of the sale, and on the fourth page was printed:

With a Knowledge of Said Facts Can Property Owners Afford to Vote for JOHN F. STEWART for Alderman.

The End Is Not Yet.

Southern race prejudice won. He was defeated. The 7th ward goes on record as the only part of Chicago that legally advocates the hellish ideas of Mississippi and other Southern states. Mr. Stewart in exercising his God-given rights incurred the displeasure of the Southern "crackers" that infest that ward and lost an elective office. A few of the citizens disclaim any knowledge of the disgrace circular described in this article and the underlying idea that prompted it. Park Manor and its exclusive (?) residents are to be carefully watched. Thus endeth the Southern story in its Northern setting.

P. S. If you want to see one of those dodgers drop in and we will show you one.

JUDGE COMPLIMENTS COLORED JURYMAN

The New York Age 4-9-14

Special to The New York Age.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 6.—R. C. Owens, the wealthy colored business man of this city, who is familiarly known as "Bob" Owens, has been highly complimented by Judge Frank R. Willis, of the Superior Court, for having rendered efficient and satisfactory services while serving as a juror. In a letter to Mr. Owens, Judge Willis expressed the opinion that a larger percentage of colored men should serve as jurors in the Los Angeles courts.

Judge Willis' letter to Mr. Owens follows:

Chambers of Department Seventeen
THE SUPERIOR COURT
Los Angeles, California
Frank R. Willis, Judge.
Los Angeles, March 27, 1914.

Mr. R. C. Owens,
326 Germain Bldg., City.

My dear Owens:

Not having the pleasure of meeting you personally at the banquet last evening, I desire to take this opportunity of thanking you by letter as I intended to do personally, for the very able and efficient manner in which you performed your duty as a juryman during the time you were with us.

Your services have demonstrated once more the fact that the services of a colored man are equally as faithful and as well received as that of a white man on jury service, and I trust that from time to time in the future we shall have a larger percentage of colored men on the jury.

Was sorry you was unable to be at the banquet as we all missed you very much. Hoping you will visit the court occasionally, as you have an opportunity, whether on the jury or not, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Frank R. Willis

Mr. Owens is the wealthiest Negro in California, and is reputed to be worth over half a million. He entertained Dr. Booker T. Washington during the educator's recent visit to this city.

Special to The Amsterdam News.

Charleston, W. Va., April 5.—For the first time a colored man was placed on a Kanawha county ticket, when C. H. James was elected by the Progressive party in convention here today as one of its five candidates for the lower house of the Legislature, being third in field of seven.

Mr. James, who is a wholesale produce and commission merchant, came into political prominence two years ago, when, as one of the two colored delegates from this State to the Progressive National Convention, he was referred to at some length by Colonel Roosevelt in a speech before that body.

There are 2,500 colored voters in the county. The support of these and that of the white farmers throughout the county, by whom Mr. James is held in high esteem, will elect him. His prospects are very bright.

Political Appointments + Elections — 1914
(See also under Political)

DENVER ODD FELLOWS SEND HEROIC FIREMAN TO B. M. C.

Captain Silas H. Johnson, Company 3, Denver Fire Department, Denver

The Chronicle Defender 9/12/14

FRESH ASSAULT ON CIVIL SERVICE MEN IN PHOTO MEASURE

Effort to Exclude Both Hebrews and Colored Men From Appointments Behind New Feature of Application

BOTH RACES MUST PROTEST

Washington Correspondent Exposes Bold Plot of Southern Statesmen

Seeking to Identify Men of Persecuted Races Before They Receive Appointments to Classified Branches of the Service.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The new rule just promulgated by the Civil Service Commission, if adhered to, will practically eliminate colored and Jewish applicants from appointments to positions in the classified service, no matter how high may be their rating. This new rule requires that every applicant to take the Civil Service examination must furnish a photograph for identification in case of appointment. As it is, without the photograph a colored or Jewish person cannot secure appointment if his racial identity is learned, by the appointing office, in advance of his reporting to take the oath of office. Many a bright young Hebrew or colored man has been turned down, it is believed, because the appointing office learned his racial identification after his certification to the office by the Civil Service Commission. The photograph rule adopted by the Civil Service Commission is nothing less than furnishing prejudiced officials with advanced evidence to be used to discriminate against certain well qualified applicants who have successfully passed the examination required. It is no secret there is a strong prejudice in government service against appointing Hebrews or colored men and women to clerical positions and positions requiring technical knowledge. The new rule of the Civil Service Commission, making it necessary for applicants to furnish photographs of themselves, will furnish prejudiced officials with just the evidence they have long desired when calling upon the Commission for certifications. As it is now, the appointing officer is furnished three certifications of names by the Commission. Any one of the three he can select for appointment, and it is optional with him whether he selects the one with the highest or lowest rating. If he is not satisfied with any of the first three certified, he can call on the Commission for three more, thus giving him six names from which to select an appointee for a vacancy. If he is furnished photographs of the applicant it is a lead-pipe cinch that in every case where the photograph indicates the applicant is of Hebrew or colored ex-

(Continued on Page 2.)

In a letter to the Washington Star Mr. Michael Jones has the following to say:

As one intensely interested in the best possible welfare of my race, and as one who has and will always attempt to help usher the negro to the topmost peaks within the realms of human possibilities, I want to call attention to the fact that practically all the strides which have been made in business, commerce and finance in America have been made by the thrifty, industrious and enterprising white man in whose midst the negro has lived, thrived and prospered.

I firmly believe that the colored race has risen no higher than the present unsatisfactory position it now occupies largely because of its lack of a larger participation in the business, commercial and financial phase of our American life. Doubtless there are many reasons why this is true. However, one of the greatest—if not the greatest—reasons for this lamentable fact is so well explained in a letter I received from Senator Works, and so much in harmony with my conviction, that I take the liberty to quote from that keen-sighted statesman. "I believe," says Senator Works, "that if the colored people would leave off thinking so much about politics and political advantage and turn their attention more largely to advancement along business lines and useful occupations they would succeed very much better than they have in the past and would remove much of the opposition that exists against their race.

"They have accomplished absolutely nothing in a political way excepting that a very few of their number, comparatively, succeed in securing small offices, and the great masses of the people receive no benefits from their participation in politics."

I repeat that Senator Works expresses my sentiments in this regard. I want to be correctly understood. I believe that any nation which takes the ballot or any other birthright from any group of her citizens because of race, previous condition of servitude or political advantage commits a wrong, a deep and bitter wrong, and will ultimately suffer—inevitably so; but I am thoroughly convinced that the American colored man, or any other materially weak race in a similar condition, should abandon politics, as such, and strive to build and strengthen the business, commercial and financial phases of its life.

With considerable interest I have noted that during the past four months colored inhabitants of the District of Columbia have assembled at eighteen monster mass meetings for the express purpose of protesting against segregating of the colored employes in government departments. With a much larger degree of both interest and satisfaction have I observed that during this same period of time progressive business men of my race in this city have held forty-five meetings for the specific purpose of urging colored citizens of the District to direct more of their energy toward the development of business among the race. I trust that more members of my race, especially in the city of Washington, will realize the great advantage and seize the vast opportunity of conducting independent businesses of their own instead of being dependent upon some obscure government position that in many instances subjects them to humiliation, discrimination and segregation.

ANOTHER STAB.

The Democratic ax has taken another drop, and this time, many deserving colored government employees have been humiliated, maimed or decapitated. In this case, the guillotine was put in motion by a man who is claimed to be the most despised among all the miserable "holdovers" now taking pap from their erstwhile political enemies. The Auditor for the Postoffice Department is alleged to be more antagonistic to colored people than that unlovable Negrophobist who runs the Postoffice Department in the person of Burleson, the son of Democratic from Texas. This Kram, who seems crammed full of love(?) for fair treatment of Republican clerks and other employees, can display a greater variety of official scalps than any Democrat now in the government service, although he came into office and was given his present job by the Republicans. By reason of his extraordinary acumen and exceptional proficiency(?) as an expert accountant, he has managed, in some way utterly inexplicable to the plain people, to keep Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury "guessing." It is true that Congress did not "take" to his little scheme of putting the entire office on "piece work" whereby he would have become a veritable taskmaster, but he has got things fixed so that it seems that he is actually stuck to his job. It has been hinted that if he were replaced by a Democrat it would take forty years for the new officer to straighten things out so that they would run smoothly. There seems to be no evidence of graft, but the system of accounting is mystifying as can well be imagined. But just now, we are concerned about the col-

ored employees he has struck down and struck out. Many of the men affected bear records of unimpeachable character and long sustained efficiency, yet they were mercilessly mangled officially by this "holdover" Kram. It is to be hoped that when the Republican party comes marching home again, this friend(?) and Republican(?) will be allowed to remain among his Democratic friends out in the cold long enough to realize that Iscariotism has received its due reward—contempt. We agonize with our friends in this their misfortune and earnestly hope the time will come when they will be reinstated to their rightful places of recognized merit.

—It is a measly shame.

WILSON CRITICISED BY T. W. HARDWICK

Says if He Is Sent to United States Senate He Won't Let President Put Through Any More Negroes.

Gainesville, Ga., June 27.—(Special.) Hon. Thomas W. Hardwick, candidate for United States senate for the unexpired term of the lamented Hon. A. O. Bacon, spoke to something like 1,500 voters of Hall county at the courthouse today at this place. He was introduced by Hon. W. B. Sloan, of this city.

His speech dealt at length upon his record in Washington of twelve years, touching occasionally upon Governor Slaton and Hon. T. S. Felder. Mr. Hardwick took occasion to say during his speech that he had made more speeches in Washington than he had made in Georgia on the firing line of democracy.

Mr. Hardwick said that when he went to Washington he was told not to say too much of the south, but the south had sent him there, and he stood by it. That the few democrats at Washington had to fight the republican party with a minority, but they set shoulder to the wheel, and today the result was a democratic administration.

Mr. Hardwick stated that he had invited Governor Slaton and Mr. Felder to meet him in joint debate, but they had refused. He then scored the governor and Felder for "mud-slinging through the papers rather than meeting in joint debate," saying that he believed in elucidating issues by debate rather than mud-slinging.

He said that he would not side-line himself to debate with Hon. John S. Cooper and let the main candidates get away.

Mr. Hardwick also took occasion to say that if his "antagonists could not debate here on Georgia soil," what could they do in Washington?

Mr. Hardwick then took up the immigration laws of the United States and dwelt at length upon them, saying that he favored more drastic immigration laws, giving his views that foreigners should not be allowed to come into the United States and take money away from the laboring people here and return to their own country with it and live in luxury.

The greatest mistake made by President Wilson, said Mr. Hardwick, was the confirmation of a negro judge in Washington, D. C. "I begged him on my knees not to do it," declared Mr. Hardwick, "and I don't think that he will ever do it again."

"The only promissory plank in my platform," said Mr. Hardwick, in conclusion, "is this, if I am elected to the senate they'll never confirm another in this office unless they first drag me out feet foremost."

Mr. Hardwick remained in Gainesville several hours after his speech shaking hands with friends and admirers.

AIMED AT COLOR QUESTION

Bill to Put Recorder of Deeds and Register Under D. C. Control

Washington,, D. C., June 29—Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, yesterday introduced a bill that will place the office of recorder of deeds and register of wills under the District commissioners and require as a condition for eligiblity for office a bonna fide residence in the District for three years prior to appointment. This is the means taken by the Georgia senator to settle the color question in connection with these offices.

It is understood that great pressure is being brought to bear upon the President to appoint a colored man to succeed the retiring recorder of deeds. To make the office a purely local one, as the Georgia senator believes it should be he introduced this bill which will have Democratic support.

Discussing his bill Senator Smith said yesterday:

"The business done by these offices," said Senator Smith, "is for the residents of the District. There is every reason why both the recorder and the register should be selected from bonna fide residents, and that they should not be politicians brought here to be rewarded for party support in other localities.

"I believe, too, that offices of the importance of the recorder of deeds and register of wills should report to some one, and that there should be a proper publicity.

"I intend to do all in my power to get action on this bill as quickly as possible," said Senator Smith.

ALABAMA LILYWHITISM.

Now, news to The Bee from Birmingham, Ala., to the effect that colored Republican voters have been notified that they are not wanted, and are prohibited from taking part in the Bullmoose party convention. Now, will the colored voters insist in supporting Bullmoose candidates for office? A Democratic Congressman by the name of Mr. White, in a speech some time ago in Congress, in stating why he favored an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to be appropriated to the colored citizens of the South is a great contrast between the declaration of Bullmoose Republicans and his Democratic constituents he represents in the South. There are today in many departments under the government white Republicans who are doing the Democratic party harm by false pretenses. Would it not be wise for Mr. Wilson to get rid of all these false pretenders and put his own snakes in office, no matter how venomous they may be? The colored voters would not be surprised at what is done to them. The colored voter and the colored office holder who prayed for a change in the administration from Republican to Democratic, have just realized what effect it has had upon them. Many of them declared that they were protected by the civil service and hence could not be disturbed. During the two administrations of President Cleveland the civil service law had no more effect on the conscience of Democratic chiefs of departments than a June wind freezing ice on top of the Washington monument, or in the wash room of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Take the recent demotions and discharges in the Sixth Auditor's office. Who made the recommendations? A Republican holdover chief. Who is responsible? The Democratic administration. Had the chief been a Southern Democratic cracker, The Bee would not have been surprised. There are some good and fair minded Democrats in office, who possess a few sparks of humanity toward colored office holders and voters.

In Alabama the Bullmoosers are dissatisfied Republicans and Republican candidates for office.

There are a few in this city.

What is the remedy? Turn the rascals out.

ST. CLAIR FOR COUNCILMAN

Cambridge, Md., June 4.—A big fight for the City Council is being waged in the third ward, which contains the greater portion of the colored people of this city. The primaries will take place next Tuesday and meetings are being held nightly.

The aspirants are: William Green, proprietor of a moving picture parlor; Joseph Chase, Nehemiah Henry, merchant and present Councilman, and H. M. St. Clair, a former Councilman. The fight is supposed to lie between Henry and St. Clair and the friends of each predict victory.

Special to The Chicago Defender.

Washington, June 19.—The political headsman is working overtime for this administration in decapitating Afro-American employes. Last week they got busy in the Pension Office and as a result six clerks were dismissed outright and four demoted in salary. Those dismissed were: Mrs. Odey, Messrs. Mays, Lott, Smith, Brown and Dodson, while those reduced in salary were Messrs. Arnold Lawson, Robinson and Wood. All these were experienced and efficient clerks, but they happened to be Afro-Americans. Early this week other Afro-American clerks in the Pension Office were tremblingly anticipating either reduction or dismissal.

Which Was Right?

The dismissal and reduction of this number in the Pension Office, following so quickly the demotion and dismissal of an almost equal number in the Post Office Department week before last, has caused much unrest among government employes here. On July 1 it is predicted that a number of Afro-American clerks will be dropped in the Treasury Department, while some may be reduced. When it was predicted in these columns some time ago that before the first of the fiscal year a number of Afro-American clerks would be dismissed and demoted, an apologist for this administration sent out in his correspondence denials, and referring to this publication as a "yellow newspaper." The 1st of July is not here, yet some twenty clerks have been reduced and dismissed, and the end is not yet.

Chicago Girl Discriminated Against.

Further discrimination is reported in the Agricultural Department. It is reported a young Afro-American woman, Miss Matilda Bradley of Chicago, reported here a few days ago in response to appointment as clerk in that department, Bureau of Plant Industry, having been certified by the Civil Service Commission from the eligible list. When she arrived it was discovered she was an Afro-American. To discourage her, it is alleged she was assigned to work requiring expert and technical knowledge, for which she was not certified and not examined for. Then the following day, so it is reported, she was not assigned any work at all, and neither has she up to this writing, simply being allowed to sit the day through holding her hands—a sort of solitary confinement—to so discourage her as to force a resignation perhaps.

Boston Post

April 1914

NEGROPHOBES BEATEN

It is a good and cheering sign just at this time in our nation's career to note that the efforts of a few United States Senators like Vardaman and his brand of negrophobes have been rebuked in their attempt to prevent the confirmation of Robert H. Terrell, a colored man, as municipal judge for the District of Columbia. Last Friday night the Senators, weary of the obstructionist tactics of the Vardaman associates, forced a vote and agreed to the nomination.

And why not, indeed? Is an American citizen's worth, either in the field or on the bench, to be judged by the color of his skin? The splendid services men of African blood have performed for the country in many lines of endeavor is the best answer to that question.

Political Appointments

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 3

Political Appointments + Elections - 1914
(See also under Political)

CIVIL SERVICE AND THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE

Recent Examination Again Arouses the Suspicion That Colorphobia Affects the Marking of the Papers—260 Whites Accepted and Only 6 Afro-Americans Out of a Large Number of Applicants Rejected After Being Called in.

Recently it was announced that more clerks were needed at the Chicago postoffice and the Civil Service Commission sent out more than one thousand notices to those on the eligible list. It is understood that the United States knows no race, creed or color only ability and men of every nation make up the applicants for work. The examination was held this week and two hundred and sixty were passed by the examiners. Out of this number only six were Afro-Americans, a very small percentage out of the large number on the list, and everyone of them were rejected although they passed.

One in Twelve Months.

Coupled with this peculiar incident in this examination, it is said that during the last twelve months only one other Afro-American has been appointed at the central office, while numbers of white men have been appointed. The old question again arises. Is the Afro-American getting a square deal in these examinations or is the oft repeated rumor true that race prejudice is the cause of the non-appointment of Afro-Americans?

Employes Won't Talk.

The government's iron-clad rule of "a still tongue" about its affairs has direct information from postoffice employes, and none are more obedient to this instruction than the Afro-American employes, but it is no secret that race representation is to be kept down to the lowest possible figure. Why then continue the farce (examinations)? Why delude and keep upon the anxious seat for months eager and intelligent young men, when it is understood that "no Afro-Americans" need apply?

Truth Must Be Known.

The Chicago Defender's plain statement of conditions as they are found, does not always please, especially government employes of long standing, who no doubt, have steeled themselves to be satisfied with existing conditions. They, however, counted without the bright men and women on the outside who know their rights and want them and The Chicago Defender would belie its name if it did not give publicity to the truth.

BROWN ATTACKS LABOR UNIONS

Favors Restriction of Immigration and Opposes Negroes in Office--Announces Keynote of His Platform.

The keynote of former Governor Joseph M. Brown's platform, which was made public Wednesday, is an attack on union labor methods.

He favors restriction of immigration and deprecates the appropriation of public funds to sectarian schools. He vigorously opposes the placing of negroes in public office.

Mr. Brown does not mention his opponent, Hoke Smith.

Lawlessness of Unions.

The platform in full follows:

To the People of Georgia: The strength of the government of a free people lies in the deliberate making and the fearless and impartial enforcement of just laws. Preference for a class and fear of a class by those who make and administer the laws are alike odious to all who hold justice as a basic principle and not the temporary expedient of the opportunist.

In our own state and throughout the United States within the past few years there has come to the front, one organization, within a class, whose practices are here undermining and there openly defying the laws of the state and the general government. This organization is made up of various brotherhoods, orders and associations which are popularly known as trade unions, or labor unions, by which latter title I shall herein designate them.

Labor unionism is a foreign importation into this country; the vast majority of its membership is composed of foreign born people, many of them not even naturalized as American citizens, and the head of the general federation who is himself foreign born, in a speech to his associates, last November, urged them to "Make the immigrants union members as fast as they come in." This, if done, will, of course, still further strengthen this foreign organization in its fight upon American people and American laws.

This federation of organizations does not even pretend to include more than one-third of the labor element of the United States, yet it arrogates to itself the privilege (and claims it as a right) to dominate the status of labor and concurrently to establish class dominance over all the other elements of American citizenship. It has supplanted the process of law with the process of the club, the brickbat, the revolver, the dynamite stick, the torch and the other instruments of anarchy. It "picketts" the public utilities and the industrial establishments upon which it has ordered strikes and by threats of open violence terrorizes those who desire to work. It exercises the power of paralyzing the public utilities to the serious inconvenience and damage of millions of people who have no interest in its quarrels with its employers. It claims the right of its members to quit their employers at will but resists the right of employers to discharge them at will. It is, in fact, a labor trust, which is militantly striving to oust from the arenas wherein it works all rival laborers. When terrorism does not coerce, its monthly record proves that it does not hesitate to use bloodshed to enforce its monopoly.

Anarchistic Practices.

Therefore, inasmuch as the general government exercises mandatory powers over the owners of public utilities, which do interstate business, and enforces those powers with adequate penalties, it should exercise similar powers over the employees of those public utilities, to the end that a stop be put to their anarchistic practices in paralyzing those utilities which the government commands to operate. We cannot allow any organization within the United States to enforce its will over the laws. We cannot tolerate the practice of the labor unions' members in yielding greater allegiance to their union label than they do to the great seal of state.

Hence, if elected by you to the United States senate, I pledge myself to use all endeavors practicable to secure the enactment of a law, or laws, to force the incorporation of the labor unions whose members operate the public utilities on such basis as will protect the public convenience and interest while safeguarding the rights of employers and employees. To this end each officer and employee of a public utility should be required to take oath that he will neither singly nor by combination do any act to impair the power of said utility to perform the public service which the law makes its duty.

And I pledge myself to endeavor to secure the enactment of similar laws to prevent the labor unions from staying the operation of such industrial enterprises as the interest of the general public requires to be operated. In these laws I favor the requirement of compulsory arbitration as the final resort, when all other methods of settlement fail. In this arbitration the rights of non-union labor should be safeguarded, inasmuch as union labor must not be allowed to deny to other labor or to use the law to deny to other labor the same right to live and prosper which the law allows to union labor.

that [illegible] unions, w[illegible] than third of the labo[illegible] the United States, should contr[illegible] general status of labor. The maj[illegible] rule prevails in this country and th[illegible]re is no reason why the labor union minority should have the general rule abrogated for its selfish advantage.

Just here let me say that I neither now pass, nor have I ever passed, any criticism on the rights of laborers to organize for such legitimate purposes as may be pleasing to them. They have as much right to organize as have any other citizens. But they have not the right to use their organization, after it has been effected, to evade or defy the laws, to imperil the lives or property of others or to enforce any part of the process of lawlessness for their selfish benefit. There is a wide difference between organization for lawful purposes and the exercise of lawlessness by or through the agency of their organization. There is a wide difference between such organizations as the Masons, or Knights of Pythias or Farmers' union, etc., and the labor union. None of the three I have named attempt to enforce their will by violence. None of their members refuse to work in the same offices, shops or farms with like workers who are not members of their societies. None of them disregard the rights of all other citizens in such controversies as they engage in. The labor unions stand alone as open lawbreakers. They stand alone as having recently fomented and financed a formidable rebellion against an American state, as having put, to establish preferential privileges for themselves, an army of foreigners into the field and fought battles with the militia the state had sent to uphold her laws and to protect the rights of non-union laborers.

Should Keep the Peace.

The labor unions having arrogated to themselves the open process of anarchy, I therefore regard the enactment of statutes putting them on a level with all other citizens, in the requirements of keeping the peace and not damaging the rights of the public, as being the paramount issue now before the American people. The non-union labor people keep the peace, why should the members of labor unions be allowed to break it?

The members of labor unions are entitled to the cordial good will and cooperation of all good citizens in all lawful deeds they do collectively and their members do singly, on the live and let live policy. It is only when they substitute the process of anarchy for the process of law and attempt to establish class preference that they become liable to public condemnation. They have equal rights with all other citizens, but no superior rights.

Crystallizng, therefore, the entire issue above outlined, the constitution of the United States is broad enough to give impartial protection to the lives and property of all citizens of this republic. If the present statutes do not secure that result, then statutes necessary to that end and to the protection therewith of the interests of the general public should be enacted. The law, not the will of a class, must be our rule of action. And in this day when "progress" has become a political catch word, all good citizens sholud stand for the renaissance of impartial enforcement of the law. That should be our immovable rock.

I favor greater restrictions on immigration. Too many undesirable foreigners are now entering the United States. I believe a literary test should be applied, and that all failing in this should be debarred.

As to Foreign Element.

It is a lamentable fact that where the foreign element in this republic is strongest we have the paradox of the greatest disregard of the Sabbath and

[illegible] vitally interested in th[illegible] just as the city man and [illegible] man are interested in the impar[illegible] enforcement of law.

While I feel kindly to the negroes, yet I oppose the policy of putting them in position as trial judges or in offices where they give orders to white clerks, etc., and would officially urge these views.

As the democratic party in congress, on the plea of protecting the national honor, has recently nullified the plank in its last platform which called for no canal tolls on American coastwise shipping, it certainly, on the basis of protecting racial propriety, can disregard a secret promise made by campaign managers to a class, to the effect that a democratic administration will keep as many negroes in public office as were kept by a republican administration.

As to general matters yet open for legislation, I stand on the last platform adopted by the national democratic party.

JOSEPH M. BROWN.

Marietta, Ga., July 7, 1914.

[illegible]sta, Ga.

Chronicle

JUN 15 1914

NEGROES IN POLITICAL OFFICE.

The negro would be better off if he were perpetually barred from political office, or if he were to bar himself in perpetuity from office. The political parties would be better off if they would so bar him. Certainly, if they would see to it that no negro is put in charge of any office where white men and women have employment under him.

Washington dispatches now disclose a row on within the Democratic party over the negro, and have brought out the statement that there exists between negroes and President Wilson's election managers an agreement to keep negroes in office.

As one of these dispatches explains

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...he negro
...ved, however, in ... -
of Robert Terrell, a negro
...ct of Columbia judgeship.
...e-election agreement on the
there is such an agreement
...ome as a curious thing to
...eople. Segregation of the races
the government offices; the
...nands to the black man "to go
...ay back and sit down," and the
ousting of them from office because of
color, all of which so much has been
heard, had indicated that the negro
was to expect nothing from the in-
cumbent administration. That sena-
tors and representatives who are re-
garded as "close to the president"
knew nothing of this alleged political
contract with the negro is as remark-
able as the fact that there is such a
contract, if there is such a contract.

NOTED DENVER FIREMAN SPENDS WEEK IN CHICAGO

Silas H. Johnson, Captain Engine Company No. 3, Denver Fire Department, Enjoys a Well-Earned Vacation.

TWENTY-THREE YEARS IN SERVICE

Hero of Famous Conflagration of 1895, When Four Out of Five Comrades

...comed to the
...k Captain Silas H. John-
...gine Company 3, Denver fire
...tment, Denver, Colo. This bat-
...carred veteran is in charge of the
only Afro-American company in Den-
ver. He became a fireman in 1891.
He served as a lineman, and his work
was so efficient that two years later,
when Company 3 was organized, he
was appointed captain. March 22,
1895, Denver witnessed one of the
biggest fires of the West. Four out
of five men were killed belonging to
his company, and only the hand of
providence saved him. John F. Haley,
assistant chief, made his headquar-
ters at Company 3, and when Chief T.
F. Owens retired Mr. Haley was made
chief. He now makes his headquar-
ters with Company 3 and has his
machine there. This company is lo-
cated at Twenty-sixth and Glenarm
streets, right in the heart of the busi-
ness district and is the busiest fire
zone. They have a record of respond-
ing to as many fires as any company
in the city. Engine Company No. 3
has one of the most convenient quar-
ters in the city. There is no discrim-
ination shown either in treatment or
when fighting fires. While they are
brave and heroic they are never sent
where no other company dares to go.

Captain Johnson came to Chicago
last Friday and since his arrival his
friends and acquaintances have made
it very pleasant for him. He is off
on his vacation and is en route to
Boston, Mass., to attend the B. M. C.
and will represent Denver lodge. Dr.
Paul Spradlin and George S. Contee
of Denver are in the party. Other
delegates from Leadville, Colorado
Springs and other points are here en
route to the B. M. C. Captain John-
son paid his respects to Company 21,
this city, and Lieutenant Wickliffe and
the "boys" gave him a "good time."
He leaves today for Boston.

RACE WOMEN TAKE EXAMINATION FOR POLICE FORCE

In Response to the Chicago Defender's Long Appeal, Seven Afro-American Women Take ...ppointment on Chief Gleason's Special Detail.

Ever since women were suggested as a valuable aid to the police department and later when the idea assumed tangible form and a few were appointed as an experiment the Chicago Defender has asked the women of the race to take the examination and qualify for appointment, believing what women of other nationalities could do they could do. Still later, when the women on trial made good and others were appointed and the policewoman became a permanent part of the department, the Chicago Defender still pleaded with the Afro-American women to become a part of the city's peace force.

Foreign Woman Passes.

Careful inquiry showed that no member of the race had even evinced a desire to secure this well paying position. About this time publicity was given to a case of a foreign woman who had taken the examination but was disqualified for the position when it was learned that she had failed to take out her citizenship papers. Another strong appeal to the women of the race to get busy and take the examination was made through the columns of this newspaper. It was pointed out that if a foreign woman, unfamiliar with the city and its government, could pass the examination, how much greater were their chances, having been born and raised here?

Race Women Wake Up.

This argument seemingly had its effect, for on Thursday of this week seven Afro-American women took the mental, physical and efficiency tests for positions as policewomen, the very remunerative position so much coveted by women of other races. Those taking the examination were Mrs. Ethel Johnson, Mrs. Merriweather, Mrs. Grace Wilson, Miss Cassie Fuye, Mrs. Anna M. Fitts, Mrs. Daisy Meeks, Mrs. Corinne Wilson. Mrs. Johnson was the first to make application and Mrs. Corinne Wilson the second.

Officials Pleased.

The splendid record made by the men of the race in the various grades of the department—one being a lieutenant—is the talk of the entire world. Why shouldn't the women do the same thing? The Chicago Defender believes so. The officials in charge of the examinations also believe so, for in handing out the papers one official declared that it was a pleasure to him to see the women of the race make the effort, and his only surprise was that they had not taken the examination before.

August 1914

SEE BLOW AT NEGRO RACE IN U. S. ORDER

Colored Leaders Say New Civil Service Rule Will Bar Blacks from Service.

PICTURES MUST BE SENT

Requirement Intended to Prevent Impersonation Is Expected to Bring Discrimination.

[Special Correspondence of The Daily News.]

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.—Representatives of the colored race see in a recent order issued by the civil service commission a possibility of grave discrimination against them in departmental positions under this administration. While the explanation by the commission is regarded by them as plausible and reasonable, as to the intent of the order, nevertheless they believe they have good reason to fear the worst, so far as their race is concerned. The order requires that applicants for civil service examinations accompany their applications with photographs of themselves.

Inquiry has brought out the information that the order is not wholly new. The government has required that photographs be filed before certain classes of examinations and such a provision is in force in several states and municipalities. In the Philippines, under the government of William H. Taft and since then, an order of this character has been in force.

To Prevent Impersonations.

The present order makes the requirement applicable in all federal civil service examinations. The intent is to prevent fraud—and there have been many impersonations of candidates. Persons when called on to perform service in keeping with their examination marks have failed miserably in the performance of their duties.

Among the leaders of the colored race, however, there exists a well defined opinion that with the filing of photographs of candidates will pass all hope that members of their race will qualify in official positions, even though they pass examinations. The leaders admit, after investigation, that the order is solely the work of the civil service commission acting for the good of the service and not the result of any administration policy. They believe, however, that the number of cases of fraud such an order is intended to prevent are few compared to the number of colored persons who may hereafter be kept out of office by it.

Proof in the Philippines.

Obviously the photograph will indicate the color of the person examined and the colored leaders say they know that the colored applicant, no matter how high his examination rank and ascertained qualification, is sure to be passed over by the white bureau chief to whom he may be submitted as eligible for appointment. They point to previous experience in the departments as proof that they are not conjuring an imaginary notion as to the working of the new rule toward their race.

The leaders assert that not a single colored person has received office under the Philippine commission since the rule went into effect in the islands.

LEROY T. VERNON.

Syracuse, N. Y. Post Standard

JUL 1 1914

Negroes in Federal Office.

President Wilson's decision that Negroes shall be appointed to succeed Negroes is just and right. It is time the Democratic party ceased trying to close the door of opportunity to a whole race—New York World.

It is so palpably just and right that the President cannot reverse himself without censure.

There is no great virtue in the rule that Negroes of one party shall succeed Negroes of another party in office. But the rule will do very well in practice. The principle, to which this rule is a concession, should be that in making selections for office color of the skin should no more count than color of the hair. That is the spirit of the Constitution. If the President shall fulfill his pre-election promise to appoint Negroes to places now held by Negroes he will abide by the spirit of law sufficiently to escape any charge of yielding to the prejudices of the Southern senators.

He didn't follow his self-imposed rule in the appointment of a register of the treasury. When his appointee, a Negro, declined, he chose an Indian to avoid the rebellion of the Southern senators which threatened. It is encouraging to learn that his first retreat was not tantamount to surrender.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The governor has appointed Mr. W. H. Milligan as one of the commissioners to represent Iowa at the Pan-American Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915. Mr. Milligan is a wealthy resident of this city and president of the State Fruit Growers Association.

The Seattle Searchlight 7/25/14

Political Appointments + Elections — 1914
(See also under Political)

Municipal Court Should Have Afro-American Judge

Chicago Defender
5-26-14.

Hon. Beauregard F. Moseley Declares in Speech at Installation of E. K. Jarecki, a Polish Lawyer, as Judge of the Municipal Court, Following The Defender's Slogan, Race Representation Everywhere.

CHIEF JUSTICE OLSON ENDORSES SENTIMENT.

Court Will Not Be Truly Representative Until Afro-American Is Represented—Mr. Tyrrell Speaks of the Unsuccessful Attempt to Place a Member of the Race There.

Last Saturday in Chief Justice Olson's chambers of the Municipal Court the bench and bar held an installation and inducted into office, as it were, Mr. E. K. Jarecki, a Polish lawyer, appointed recently by Judge Edw. F. Dunne as the successor to Judge Frederick L. Fake, resigned. The occasion was one upon which it is customary for the bench and bar to eulogize the merits of the person being inducted into office. Chief Justice Olson led off with the purposes of the Municipal Court. He was followed by other members of the bench, including Judges Pam and Goodwin and others of the Circuit and Superior courts, and then, the bench having concluded, the bar had its inning. Several eminent members of the bar spoke of Mr. Jarecki and his qualifications to serve upon the bench as judge.

Mr. Tyrrell Speaks of Afro-American.

It was left, however, to Mr. Tyrrell to refer to the members of the Afro-American race that were present and who had been unsuccessful in the past in placing a member of their race upon the bench. At this juncture the Hon. Beauregard F. Moseley entered the courtroom and was at once recognized by Chief Justice Olson, who called upon Mr. Moseley to respond to the installation and elevation of Mr. Jarecki to the bench. Mr. Moseley said, among other things, that it was a pleasure as well as a surprise to be called upon by the Chief Justice to respond to a sentiment, elevating and promoting one from the ranks of the bar to the heights of a seat upon the judiciary, but inasmuch as he was accustomed to surprises he would endeavor to make good. That the pleasure of this surprise was in the fact that the Chief Justice had endeavored to make the Municipal Court representative of the people it served, or, in other words, the people's tribune. In this Governor Dunne has aided in the appointment of Mr. Jarecki, a citizen of Polish descent, qualified in every respect to fulfill the duties of judge.

Court Could Be Representative.

"The assistance of the Governor in the appointment was in the fact that Mr. Jarecki was a typical representative of a large number of Polish citizens who lived in Chicago and were served by the court. This was a great aid in making the court truly representative, but a greater and more complete service would be rendered the Chief Justice and the court made truly typical of that type of citizen served by it when I or one of my race shall call the bench and bar together to witness the inauguration or installation of a member of my race that has done so much for Chicago and the country in making it a place where all men are treated fair and impartial, and that the profession of friendship for the race as voiced by Mr. Tyrrell and other speakers will be regarded as so much pleasantry until racial prejudice gives way for brains and fitness. When that is done, Mr. Jarecki and myself and perhaps the rest of the gentlemen will feel proud to assemble at the installation, and if I am the subject of consideration none of you shall be fined for contempt for applauding, for you will have done much to cause applause by the American people who believe in justice and fair play and the recognition of merit and ability," said Mr. Moseley. There were several members of the race present, including several lawyers. All witnessed the spontaneous applause given Mr. Moseley by bench and bar. Chief Justice Olson said in speaking of the affair afterwards "that the Afro-Americans as well as the Poles deserve a representative upon the bench and that Mr. Moseley would make an ideal judge."

They Reward Black Voters!

The Topeka Plaindealer
11-6-14

Progressives and Democrats Only Party to Elect Negroes.

The campaign has passed into history, and the g. o. p. is once more in control. The Negro "spell binder" has visited every nook and corner of the state, refreshing the noble acts and deeds of Lincoln, and telling his people that unless the Republican party was placed in control, all was lost. We guess he is joyful now, though his only reward is a few party sheckles. What has he accomplished for the race and what has the party whose cause he espoused, done for the Negro?

Out of the hundreds of men elected to office, not one is colored, yet, these leaders rejoice.

It remained for the Democratic and Progressive parties to show the blacks that they have a place in the politics of this country, other than be herded to the polls and voted and then cast in the scrap heap until the next.

Out in Graham county, where the white vote is ten to one, the Democrats nominated and elected Hon. W. L. Sayers, county attorney, and this is his second term. Mr. Sayers majority was even larger than it was two years ago. He is one of the ablest attorneys in the state, and we are pleased to note that the party the Negro has damned for over forty years, has enough men and women to recognize brain and ability above color, and who are brave to come out in the open and so show their votes.

...ats in Kansas are fast

...county. Mr. ...lawyer and the only ... of the city in which ...nus the Negro is coming ... own in Kansas politics, and if ... Republican party don't get busy, ... will find the oft used scarecrow of ...very, a very poor lash with which to drive the black vote into line. The black "spell binder," and the "leader" who can see no good in naught save the g. o. p., are reveling.

NEGRO POLICEMEN.

The Bee 9/27/14

It has been several years since a colored man has been appointed a member of the police force. Ever since the establishment of the police department colored men have been found competent to be appointed on the police force.

Not since the retirement of ex-Commissioner Henry L. West, has a colored man been appointed on the police force except recently when Commissioner F. L. Siddons took the bit in his own mouth and appointed two colored detectives in the person of Beckley and Carroll, who are making good in their positions. What is the result now? There is always some kind of excuse to keep a colored man off the force. The two latest fads are flat feet and too tight across the chest. Now who ever heard of such a thing as flat feet. Nothing was ever heard of flat feet until Jack Johnson came in the limelight, and notwithstanding his flat feet he is the greatest pugilist in the world over white men who have no flat feet according to the examinations made by the surgeon in the police department so to speak.

Some few months ago Henry A. Booker, a porter on the railroad, took the examination for the police force. The police surgeons after the examination reported that his heart was affected and he had flat feet, hence he was rejected.

The hardest kind of work is performed by a railroad porter.

Mr. Booker no doubt exercised himself too much in making up beds in Pullman cars. He was treated for his heart and took another examination, and he was rejected for the same reason.

He not being satisfied with the report of the police surgeons, he was re-examined by the eminent Dr. R. T. J. Barber, who gave him the following certificate:

Telephone N. 7172
"R. T. J. Barber, M. D.
107 Rhode Island Ave. N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Sept. 9, 1914.

This certifies that I have this day examined Mr. Henry A. Booker, 67 N St. N. W., and find him in perfect physical condition.

(Signed) R. T. J. BARBER,
107 R. I. Ave."

Flat feet is not spoken of in the doctor's certificate, but he certifies that Mr. Booker is in perfect physical health.

Robert Booth, a strong, healthy young colored man took the examination for the police force, but he was rejected because his chest did not expand enough. If any one will look at this young fellow he would be accepted at once as a young man of fine physical health. At any rate, Mr. Booth had himself examined by one of the most qualified and competent physicians in the city, and below is what this physician says about him:

"Telephone West 1204.
Dr. A. E. Craig, M. D.,
3127 P St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

This is to certify that I have examined Robert Booth and find him to be physically sound.

Respectfully,
A. E. CRAIG.
Sept. 24, 1914."

The Bee would like to know who is correct, the police surgeons or the other two physicians?

Flat feet and tight chest certainly should not be sufficient reasons for rejecting applicants.

Why not place the examination of applicants for the police force under the Health Department, and The Bee is confident that flat feet and tight chests will cut no figure in the appointment of colored men on the force.

THE CASE OF ROBERT H. TERRELL.

The Indianapolis Freeman

The case of Judge Robert H. Terrell of Washington, D. C., is creating considerable interest throughout the country. Mr. Terrell has served through two Republican administrations, rendering such satisfactory service that President Wilson has seen fit to nominate him to succeed himself. The action on the part of Mr. Wilson is complimentary to the Negro race, not to mention the judge, who, from the very nature of his case has cause to feel gratified even if he fails in being confirmed.

The President is a Democrat, Judge Terrell is a Republican. Mr. Wilson, we take it, nominated Mr. Terrell, not solely because of his satisfactory conduct of office, but as an earnest of his understood and expressed intent to have regard for the Negro race. The country at large has seen no reason to fall out with Mr. Wilson owing to his broadgauged stand. If he has not especially advocated Negroes he has shown that he is above subjecting them to any uncustomary regulations. What was done at Washington by way of segregation was the result of the various "colonels" who felt that a government had a right to discriminate among its citizens because the individual could do so, and did do so.

True enough Mr. Wilson was rather silent. But his was a waiting policy as it had to be. For as satisfactory president as Mr. Wilson has been he has not been president alone. We mean that he has his advisers, his cabinet and others, men who have a voice in shaping decisions. It was these men, or some of them, we think, who influenced segregation. The President had to await the thirteen inch gun of public opinion in the interest of the modification of those segregation placards. He did not wait in vain.

In the case of Judge Terrell he is being opposed by the "colonels" of his ranks. These would have Mr. Wilson be less than President—yea, less than a man of the proper stuff. He is well aware that there are many things that cannot be done for the Negroes. The race knows it quite as well. It knows what can in reason be done. It knows that some little recognition must come else the race will slough away to political and civil nothingness. This would mean an entail of woes of every order, meaning that the country would find a nation of wards—dependent and who would have to be supported as such. For what ambition could there be to do anything? Who would be obligated in any way to recognize political and civil nonentities? No one.

And yet that is what some of the Democrats at Washington hope to bring about. We would rather not say hope. Yet they are supposedly smart men. Smart men know what political and civil emasculation means. It means serfdom, less only the customary collars branded with the names of the wearers. These men can not afford to have the condition that they are plotting to bring about. unwittingly, maybe, but true. Yes. Failing to confirm Judge Terrell is a part of the program that will bring the condition named about. Similar situations are likely to rise during the remaining three years. Will these few men play obstructionists to the Negro race. We hope not. They are no wiser than Mr. Wilson and a number of his party. They see sanity in giving the Negroes consideration. They see right, and are acting right, preserving the country in spite of those who would destroy it.

BOURNE RETURNED AS SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER

New York Age 1-22-14

Reappointment Is Second Big Victory for Atlantic City Druggist

MAYOR WRITES LETTERS

One Sent to Booker T. Washington and the Other to Dr. Bourne—Urges Need of Vocational Trainihg.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 21.—James F. Bourne, the colored druggist of this city, has been re-appointed a member of the Board of Education by Mayor William Riddle, after a hot fight. The appointment is for a term of three years. This is the second big victory for Mr. Bourne, who, in 1912, was compelled to go to the highest courts of the State before he was allowed to attend a meeting of the Board of Education as a member.

In appointing James F. Bourne as a member of the Board of Education of Atlantic City Mayor Riddle wrote two letters of a personal nature—one to Dr. Booker T. Washington, informing him of his decision to return the colored druggist as school director and another to the appointee.

Mayor Riddle's letter to Dr. Washington follows:

Dr. Booker T. Washington,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Ala.

Dear Sir:

I read every article you write that I can get hold of. I learn more from you than any other public writer on the subjest of education.

I am about to appoint a colored man as School Director of Atlantic City for a period of three years. They tell me he is your personal friend, James F. Bourne. A committee of his friends are in the room now as I am dictating. I suggested to them that you write Dr. Bourne and give him your ideas of what he should aim to do as a School Director along with eight other white directors.

There are in our schools 1500 colored pupils out of a total enrollment of 8000 pupils. I would like you if you will, to write to him in the general trend of your articles, that he should direct himself to having established in our school vocational training for colored children that would make them useful citizens.

I desire to recall to your mind your articles about the pupils being told to bring the old clothes to the school room that all the buttons might be sewed on.

I think that Dr. Bourne should endeavor to have these boys and girls educated so that they will become first class electricians, chauffeurs, stationary engineers and generally useful men and good cooks. * * *

With Salutations,
Yours truly,
WILLIAM RIDDLE,
Mayor.

In his letter to Dr. Bourne, Mayor Riddle said there seemed to be unanimity among the colored citizens of Atlantic city desiring his appointment, and the suggestion was made that more attention be given to vocational training in the public schools.

NEGRO CITIZENSHIP.

There is a colored population of nearly two hundred thousand in this city, who pay taxes upon millions of dollars worth of real and personal property. This colored population is one-third of the entire population of the District of Columbia, and not a representative place is held by one of its number in the local government. There are three colored clerks in our local government. There was no reason for keeping a colored representative off the Excise Board, and there was no reason for not appointing a Negro probation officer. Judge Latimer, who makes no pretentions of being a Negro lover or an admirer of a Negro, because his past record would contradict any declaration that he ever cared for Negroes, has gone so far as to give the colored people a colored female probation officer and had it been left to the masses of the people they would have selected a woman who comes nearer being the representative of the people than the one he appointed. Such a woman as Mrs. Julia M. Layton, Mrs. Rosetta E. Lawson, are ideal women who represent something and who would fill the bill. Mrs. Layton is a thorough going woman, highly educated and known by everyone.

Mrs. Lawson has a national reputation as a Christian worker. She is not only highly educated, but a woman of experience. Both of these women are women of high character, and whose good deeds have always been in the direction of elevating their people.

Just how some of the appointing powers get it into their heads that only certain classes of men and women represent the people, The Bee would like to know. Why are not the people consulted? Why take the recommendation of a few?

Certainly no objection could be made of Mesdames Layton and Lawson. Both were formerly teachers in the colored schools in this city, and honorably resigned after their marriage. Out of the great number of male attaches at the Juvenile Court not a colored face can be seen, although at least one-half of the prisoners belong to the colored race.

The Police Court is likewise barred from colored representation in the clerk's office. The United States Marshal has strained a point to appoint a Negro Democrat deputy United States Marshal. This name sounds big, but there is not much to it. Already a Negro apologist has sent broadcast that this Negro Democrat is the first man to be appointed to such a position. Well, if all of his lies are like this, the world would be void of the truth under all conditions. The Bee can name a colored man who held the deputy marshalship in deed and in fact—Isaac N. Cary. He had his headquarters at the Police Court. F. C. Reed was a deputy at the Police Court. Lewis Douglas was first assistant to his illustrious father. Fred. Douglass, Jr., was a deputy; indeed there were several colored United States deputy marshals long before the alleged colored Democrat to which reference was made in a local correspondence to out of town papers. Mr. Henry Johnson acted as deputy in the place of the white man who has been made deputy in charge of the Police Court. Mr. Johnson is a qualified colored official, but he must take his place in the rear ranks like all other colored men, under this government.

The time will soon come The Bee hopes when Negro citizenship will be rewarded.

(Bureau of The Freeman, 1337 Wallach Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, a white man, who has been secretary of the American Embassy at Tokio, was recently selected by President Wilson as Minister to Haiti, to succeed Former Congressman Madison R. Smith, who is said to have voluntarily relinquished the place to which he was appointed but a few months ago. Mr. Smith was already in the United States, having gone to his home at Farmington, Mo., on a leave of absence. The new Haitian minister will assume his duties at Port-au-Prince as soon as he can close up his affairs in the Orient and return to this country.

Mr. Bailly-Blanchard has been in the diplomatic service in various capacities for almost thirty years and has had ample experience to fit him for the discharge of the delicate functions that will devolve upon him now in the Black Republic in view of the complications between Haiti and the British government. Since 1912 he has been secretary of the American Embassy at Tokio, and served as charge d'affaires after the retirement of Ambassador Charles Page Bryan.

In keeping with a tradition of long standing, there was a hope among the colored people that a man of this race would again be named for this important post, but circumstances ordained it otherwise. The colored men who have in times past served as Minister to Haiti are: Frederick Douglass, John Mercer Langston, J. E. W. Thompson, E. D. Bassett, John S. Durham, W. F. Powell and Henry W. Furniss. George W. Williams, of Ohio, was once named for the place, but was not confirmed by the Senate.

COLORED MEN DISCHARGED

Now comes the day of retribution among the colored employees in this government. The City Postoffice has decided to lead in this wholesale decapitation of colored people. The City Postoffice has discharged four young colored men, and from all reports it is quite evident that other colored men have been slated to go. Just how Negro Democrats can take consolation from the manner in which colored men are treated is a surprise. There will be more decapitations of colored men in the next few days. Colored Republicans are not to be succeeded by so-called colored Democrats.

TERRELL MAY BE REAPPOINTED JUDGE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—From a reliable source it has been learned that President Wilson is favorably considering reappointing Robert H. Terrell a Judge of the Municipal Court.

Political Appointments + Elections - 1919
(See also under Political)

CRUMPACKERISM TRIUMPHANT

The Republican National Committee has cut down the representation in Republican conventions of delegates from the Southern States. The ancient doctrine of representation on population, advocated by the Republican party of old, has been repudiated. The newer doctrine, known as Crumpackerism, is adopted and is the law of the party. The representation in the future will be based upon voting strength, and not population.

This is one direct effect of the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt, after he bolted the Republican party in 1912 and scared the Republicans nearly to death. Roosevelt attacked the convention at Chicago, on the allegation that it had perpetrated a crime in allowing the Southern delegates to vote. It was not a complete answer to Roosevelt for the Republican leaders to point out that he had used the Republican delegates in 1904 and by their vote had been nominated for President and it was not sufficient for them to point out that he had used them in 1908 to force the nomination of his handpicked candidate for the Presidency, William H. Taft. Nor was it sufficient in the then state of mind of the public for the Republican leaders to point out that Roosevelt never objected to the Southern delegates, until he found at Chicago, to change the rules of the game after he had entered the game and while it was in progress.

It does not lie with the Democratic party of Alabama to criticise the action of the Republican National Committee in basing representation in conventions on the voting strength of the party, because the Democratic State Committee of Alabama has done the same thing. So, the Democratic party of Alabama, the Republican National Committee and Representative Crumpacker of Indiana, all stand on the same platform. But, if any member of the Democratic Executive Committee which voted to put representation in Democratic conventions on the voting strength basis, should be called to vote upon the proposition of Representative Crumpacker, to put Congressional representation on a basis of voting strength, what would he do?

SAVAGE LANDOR AND ROOSEVELT

The civilized and scientific world has had little doubt that Colonel Roosevelt discovered and explored a great Brazilian River and that by so doing he has added greatly to the world's knowledge of South America. Since Colonel Roosevelt's lecture on Tuesday night before the Washington Geographical Society no doubt at all remains as to the value and veracity of his claims. There has existed, however, in the minds of most men much doubt as to just what were the motives behind the vicious attacks of Savage Landor, the English scientist, on Roosevelt and his recent triumph. Many men have attributed the Englishman's angry assaults upon the mighty American nimrod and his exploits to jealousy and pique, since to him and England the credit and glory of the discovery had not gone. While his own authority in this particular field of course hung in the balance, yet the savagery of the spleen he has vented against Roosevelt remained unexplained. But Landor himself explained it all Saturday when he was found in Italy by an American newspaper correspondent. True to his name Savage Landor is not a great and trustworthy scientist, but though educated, a mean and narrow-minded, race-hating savage. All that he has ever said or done along geographic lines should now be investigated. Wherever his investigations have touched the black man his reports, it is now safe to say, will be found to have been prostituted to race prejudice. The future, when truth stands revealed, will declare him in these directions at least a scientific fakir and imposter. Savage Landor said in part Saturday:

"I see by the last telegrams that he (Col. Roosevelt) now has screened himself behind the second hand twaddle of Col. Rondon, a colored gentleman of Brazil. What better evidence could Roosevelt offer the world, now that he has no ammunition of his own to fire! All this controversy in any case seems very juvenile. I'm not going to waste my time with such rubbish. Let Roosevelt make a definite statement. I will soon deal with him in a way which will surprise him and his Negroid associates."

This is not the first time that Savage Landor has shown himself as a bigoted and brutal race hater. But on this occasion he has over-stepped himself and proved his own boomerang. By the controversy he has started he has exposed in diamond light the two very things which he sought to destroy. He has advertised and exalted the discovery and Colonel Roosevelt, just as all of the Colonel's critics have done. He has advertised and exalted the "Negro" race whom he so bitterly detests and madly disparages. The fact that the co-head of the great Brazilian discovery of the twentieth century was a "colored gentleman" all of this country's correspondents have religiously refused to mention.

Colonel Roosevelt has again rendered the two hundred millions of the world's "Negro" people his great and eternal debtor. Roosevelt entered politics and from the time he made Major John R. Lynch temporary chairman of the National Republican Convention in 1884 down to his appointment as President of scores of colored men to representative national positions he exalted the race to political heights in this country never before attained. Roosevelt went to Africa, to Barbadoes and to Brazil and he revealed their "Negroid" peoples through his notable historic memoirs of a moral, industrial and intellectual status, which lying authorities have always denied to them. The Roosevelt-Rondon Brazilian expedition has now placed the colored man at a higher and more exalted position among the world's explorers than indisputable history has ever accorded him before. Savage Landor is a savage ass, but he has rendered Colonel Roosevelt and the colored race a great and genuine service.

HINTON ELECTED IN ENGLEWOOD PRIMARY

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 23.—In the primary election held Tuesday, September 22, Charles B. Hinton, Republican, was elected county committeeman for the Fourth Ward by a majority of 107 over his opponent, Edward J. Lyons, a white Republican. Mr. Hinton was the candidate of the Negro Civic League and is the first Negro elected as a member of the committee.

Mr. Hinton has been actively identified with the best interests of Englewood since coming to this city from New York, and he owes his present success not only to the Negro voters of the ward, but also to the friends he has made among the white voters. He was active in New York civic affairs and served in various capacities in the Thirteenth Electric District, that city. He was a petty juror and a Federal grand juror in 1911 and 1912.

CHARLES B. HINTON

For seven years he has served Chas. W. Tyler, a prominent lawyer, with offices at 44 Wall street, as stenographer and at present is Mr. Tyler's private secretary. He owns a beautiful home in Englowood. He takes office immediately, and will be present at the first meeting of the committee in Hackensack, October 14.

THOMAS NOMINATED AT UTICA BY BULL MOOSE

At the Progressive Convention in Utica, N. Y., Counsellor James C. Thomas, Jr., was nominated as a candidate at large for the Constitutional Convention. The speech putting him in nomination was made by John M. Royall, chairman Progressive County Committee and Colored Bull Moose

leader of the city and state.

Young Thomas has his law office at 203 Broadway. He is a graduate of Cornell University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Law in the Spring of 1912. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the St. Christopher Club, the Physical Culture Club and is attorney for the Clef Club, West 53rd street.

Washington Star

June 1914

CHOICE OF JUDGE IS NOT YET MADE

President Still Is Favorably Inclined Toward Commissioner Siddons.

RECORDER TO BE NEGRO, VISITORS ARE INFORMED

Mr. Wilson Tells Maryland Callers He Will Keep Promise Made Last Year.

President Wilson has not fully satisfied himself on behalf of any one man for associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and it did not look today as if the appointment was likely to be announced before the end of the week.

The President entertains a most favorable opinion of Commissioner Siddons, but is hesitating about removing Mr. Siddons from his work as District Commissioner. But for doubt as to whether it is wise to change Mr. Siddons, his name would probably be now before the Senate for confirmation as a justice of the District supreme bench. The President is expected to settle the judgeship when he has time to talk fully with Attorney General McReynolds, who is understood to favor Charles A. Keigwin for the position.

Mr. McReynolds has gone to the White House several times lately intending to attempt to dispose of the District judgeship, but each time other matters have intervened and he has had no chance for a comprehensive discussion of the local situation and the candidates.

Doesn't Expect Newman to Quit.

The President is giving no thought to the case in the local courts testing the legality of Commissioner Newman's appointment as District Commissioner. He has not received any hint from Mr. Newman of the alleged purpose of the Commissioner to resign, and the White House is not expecting any such move on the part of Mr. Newman.

The recordership of deeds of the District came before the President today through the presentation to him of James A. Ross, colored, the Detroit and Buffalo editor and publisher, who is highly recomended for the place. Ross was introduced to the President by Representative Smith of Buffalo. Mr. Smith feels positive that his candidate, who has the backing of New York democrats generally, will be named as recorder.

Mr. Smith does not receive kindly recent suggestions that there be written into the District appropriation bill an inhibition against the salary for recorder being paid to any except a citizen of the District of Columbia. He intimates that if this is done to prevent an outside man being named he will retaliate upon the District in the half-and-half fight. Mr. Smith is not deterred in his threat, it is said, by the fact that the inhibition is proposed by democratic senators who are opposed to negroes holding federal office.

Representative Smith of Maryland and W. L. Marbury of Baltimore called on the President today to recommend a Maryland white man for recorder of deeds. The President told his visitors that shortly after his inauguration he had received a delegation of prominent negro democrats, who had discussed the patronage problem with him, and to them he had given his promise that for any office from which a negro was removed he would appoint a negro to the place. In keeping faith with this promise of more than a year ago to his negro callers, the President said that he would name a negro for recorder of deeds.

"Black Angel" for White Man.

The arguments over the naming of a colored man for recorder of deeds has resulted in President Wilson receiving a letter from Rev. L. C. Moore, colored, of this city, who is styled by his friends "the black angel of peace," and who appeals to the President to "give the office of recorder of deeds to a Christian white citizen of the District and give the negro race more small places and a square deal, in common with all other Americans." Moore is president of the National Negro Democratic League, with headquarters in this city, and he thinks that the bitterness arising out of race questions in politics is unprofitable to his race, which would be contented with plenty of small offices and peace.

To visitors today President Wilson declined to make comments on the Mexican situation, or any phase of it; the Japanese correspondence over the California restriction laws or affairs in Santo Domingo, which he characterized as badly muddled.

The President admitted today that he had ordered the Secretary of War to make an investigation of a speech of Brig. Gen. Evans in New York city, in which the army officer is said to have severely criticised the administration, made sport of the Monroe doctrine and uttered a few other things that may lead to a court-martial.

The President has not received from the State Department the report of George Fred Williams, United States minister to Greece, as to recent remarks of Mr. Williams about conditions in Albania.

New Suit for President.

President Wilson is to appear in a few days in a new suit of white duck, made from South Carolina cotton and manufactured in a Carolina duck mill. The suit was presented to him today by Representative Byrnes, in whose district the suit was manufactured. Mr. Byrnes sent the cloth to the President's tailor in New York and had it made there. That there might be no discrimination, Mr. Byrnes also gave a suit of the same material to Secretary Tumulty.

President Wilson today accepted honorary chairmanship of the Council of Lord's Day Congress, offered him by Dr. Henry C. Minton of Trenton, Rev. W. P. Swarts and Rev. H. L. Bolby of New York.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis talked with the President today about a number of matters, again urging the nomination of Ira Nelson Morris of Chicago as minister to Sweden.

President Wilson will take no action in the strike situation at Butte, Mont. pending further developments. Federal troops will not be moved from Vancouver barracks to Fort Missoula to be in readiness in case of trouble for the present.

Conflicting claims of jurisdiction among House committees over the administration conservation bills have forced President Wilson to take a hand in the situation and he has arranged conferences with the contending representatives for this week. He expects little difficulty in bringing about harmony.

OHIO REPUBLICAN NEGROES OUT IN COLD

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 10.—While the Republicans overwhelmed Ohio, there is considerable regret among Negro voters that Theodore Green of this city and John C. Logan of Columbus, colored nominees for the State legislature in their respective counties, failed of election. Both in Cuyahoga and Franklin counties, however, the Democrats elected their legislative tickets.

While these two colored candidates ran some what behind their ticket it is sure that this was due to the fact that they were colored. Both had, until very recently, been recognized as colored Democrats and it may be that their nomination on the Republican ticket, upon quick conversion from democracy to republicanism, was responsible.

Now that a Republican governor has been elected, there are scores of colored office-seekers beginning to file their applications for positions. As a rule colored voters, although the balance of power in this state, except in a few years when there were landslides, have not profited much at the hands of Republican governors in the way of appointments. That staunch friend and supporter, Gen. Foraker, when governor only rewarded them with a couple of night watchmen positions, a few janitor jobs, and an assistant oil inspector, held by Harry S. Smith, paying a pittance of about $300 per annum.

The present Governor-elect Willis will have more positions to give out than any previous Republican Governor, there being a long list of high-salaried positions. Although his election was due to the fact that the colored vote stood solidly by him rather than swing to the Progressives, as at one time seemed imminent, it is not probable the colored voters will be given anything except a few messengerships, janitorships, and perhaps a celrkship or two; for in none of his speeches delivered during the campaign did Governor-elect Willis refer to the colored voter. The assumption among colored men of the State is that Mr. Willis will prove to be no different from his Republican predecessors.

Thomas W. Fleming, of this city, who was a member of the State Republican executive committee, will be a candidate for something, and he is just as sure to have the opposition of Harry C. Smith and *The Gazette* and others in this section. Mr. Fleming has been a standing candidate for years for office of some kind. Membership of the Republican State executive committee is now a thankless, obscure honor, and not since it was occupied by Geo. A. Myers and Harry C. Smith has it amounted to anything except having the representative's name printed on the letterhead. Myers and Smith, when they were members, were positive quantities on the committee that had to be heard. While the colored vote supported Governor-elect Willis, there was never at any time any enthusiasm simply because they were doubtful if his election would mean anything for them. They were, however, enthusiastic in their support of Republican Congressional candidates.

The liquor question was the all-absorbing question during the campaign, and in spite of the fact that the colored ministers supported the anti-saloon movement, the majority of colored voters voted wet because two years ago the anti-saloon communities voted "no" on the constitutional amendment to strike the word "colored" from the constitution, and by their vote defeated it. They also voted "wet" because the "dry" safes in the State draw the color line. Governor Cox, the retiring Democratic Governor, had more colored men serving under him than any Republican predecessor.

NEW YORK EVENING POST

29 September 1914

RAISES NEGRO RIGHTS ISSUE.

Questionnaire for Candidates for Congress of All Parties.

The cause of the negro is to be made an issue in the approaching fall elections by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is sending out a questionnaire to the candidates for Congress of all parties to place on record their attitude. The results will be published, and the names of candidates neglecting to answer will also be published, and colored citizens and their friends will be advised to vote against them.

The questions asked, to which an answer is requested by October 12, are as follows:

Will you, if elected, vote against any measure abrogating the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments?

Will you, if elected, vote against (a) segregation in the Federal service? (b) residential segregation in the District of Columbia? (c) segregation in Jim Crow cars in the District of Columbia?

Regardless of whether you advocate racial intermarriage, will you oppose the passage of a law making such marriage in the District of Columbia invalid, since the enactment by States of such laws has led to the degradation of negro women and children?

Do you, under any circumstances, justify lynching?

Do you favor the enforcement of clause 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution?

Colored Men in the Departments Promoted.

Big positions in the government service may not be flowing into the laps of colored men, but it is certain that they are receiving a goodly number of minor places that go far toward keeping the pot boiling and the larder well filled. The civil service regulations have been very fairly enforced, and when a colored man comes up for appointment or promotion, he is usually given his place in the line. In view of the tremendous pressure for positions, high and low, from the outside, the heads of the various departments deserve more credit than they have been given for the sturdiness with which they have resisted the clamor and clung to the merit system ordained by the law. The corps of colored clerks, messengers, laborers, etc., remains practically as it was when the administration changed, with additions, promotions and separations just about what they would have been had there been no change. Transfers have usually involved no losses.

Recently John T. Howe, of North Carolina, was given a substantial promotion in the treasurer's office. Last week, Andrew J. Payne and R. W. Thompson, of the architect's office, were given higher ratings. W. P. Tate went to the Agricultural Department to a clerkship. James E. Dunn of the same department, was given an advance. Harry M. Reynolds, of the office of the assistant secretary, was handed a promotion not long ago. So was J. J. Porter, now a clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Miss Blanche Wright and E. T. Patten, of the office of the auditor for the Navy Department, went higher since the new order of things has obtained. Maurice S. Koonce has been named by the Attorney-General as the successor to the late Thomas H. Wright in the Department of Justice. The place carries a salary of $1,600 and is said to have been so desirable that two $1,800 men asked for it, despite the fact that it meant a reduction of $200 per annum in cash. These are just a few of the changes involving colored men in the departments that have come under our observation. The list might be extended indefinitely if a complete record could be obtained. All things considered, the colored brother in the government service is faring pretty well.

FOR ANOTHER FIRE COMPANY

Nashville, Tenn., June 11.—The Board of Trade is backing a movement to secure another colored fire company for the city. There has long been a company of colored firemen and they have rendered efficient service.

More public playgrounds have also been asked for.

Political Appointments + Elections — 1914
(See also under Political)

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC
JUL 13 1914

NEGRO ROW SPLITS ARK. REPUBLICANS

"Lily White" Movement Expected to Cause a Hopeless Breach in Organization.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 12.—The mutiny in the ranks of the Republican party in Arkansas is complete. There was a time within recent years when, in the hey-day of power, filled to satiety with the fruits of Federal patronage, when the Republican party in Arkansas could muster as much as 50,000 votes, and the leaders dreamed dreams of the not distant day when they should wrest the power from the firmly entrenched Democratic party. But Democratic leaders knew and the biennial election returns fully justified their knowledge, that Gibraltar is not more firmly fixed than is the Democratic majority in Arkansas.

But now the once strong minority organization, the party over which for a generation Gen. Powell Clayton was the acknowledged "boss," is disintegrating. It began two years ago with the Progressive defection, which was joined by a large number of more prominent Republicans. George W. Murphy, a former Democratic Attorney General of the State, became the Progressive nominee for Governor, and is still a leader in the Bull Moose counsels, but by far the greater number of recruits for the Rooseveltian party came from the ranks of the Republicans. And there is still no prospect of any adjustment of the differences between the Republicans and the Progressives; rather is the breach widening until even A B C mediators could not bring about peace between them.

The latest defection in the ranks of the once proud G. O. P. is the radical "Lily Whitism" that has split the State organization wide open. It is the younger blood that has brought about this breach. The negro is to be excluded from the counsels of the party in the future, and the leaders say that should the time ever come again when they will have ingress to the pie counter, the "brother in black" shall have no part in the distribution of Federal favors. In times past the negro has been a most important factor in the party councils, and the black-and-tan State conventions were accepted as a matter of course. The negroes demanded representation in State and county conventions, and their share in the Federal patronge—and got it.

From time to time "Lily White" movements were started—but they never controlled a State convention—and the present one may not get that far. It is a notable fact, however, that the present movement starts with Pulaski County, in which Little Rock is located, a county that practically dictates the course of the State convention. A. C. Remmel, chairman of the Pulaski County Committee, is, incidentally, nephew of H. L. Remmel, chairman of the Republican State Committee, the one upon whose shoulders fell the mantle of Powell Clayton. And nephew and uncle are at variance with each other on the question of the negro's participation in party affairs.

The Pulaski County organization last week declared openly in favor of white supremacy and the exclusion of the negro. The County Committee called the County Convention to meet at the Hotel Marion, giving out the statement that the negroes would not be invited. Chairman A. C. Remmel said:

"The action of the Republican County Committee in calling the county convention to meet at the Hotel Marion means that this convention will be composed of white Republicans, and that the delegations elected from Pulaski County to the State convention will be white.

"If the Republican party in Pulaski County expects to grow and become a political force it must be controlled by white men and the organization must be exclusively white."

He declared further that "hundreds of Pulaski County citizens are national Republicans, but they will not support the Republican ticket locally because of the negro."

A similar course was adopted in Hempstead County, where, for the first time in many years, the negroes were excluded from the convention.

On Monday there were two separate conventions held in Little Rock, one by the white Republicans, and one by the negroes, the first called by the County Committee, the second by John E. Bush, a negro officeholder under the Roosevelt administration, and each elected delegates to the State convention. Now will come the struggle when the two delegations knock for admission to the State convention, and the result is still somewhat problematical. County Chairman Remmel does not consider the holding of a separate negro convention as a menace to the party, but rather considers it a move by dissatisfied members of the race.

But State Chairman Remmel says: "I do not approve of the action, and advised against it when the matter was submitted to me."

Dr. Thompkins Honored

Appointment Pleases Negroes of City and State.

(By T. Holden Sevard.)

One of the greatest triumphs in the history of the Negro in Kansas City, is the recent appointment of Dr. William J. Tompkins as Superintendent of the Negro Department at the City Hospital. Great credit indeed, is due this black son of the West for his success in the realization of that which has been his dream for Kansas City ever since his advent into the medical profession here, eight years ago. Ever since 1906, Dr. Thompkins has worked perseveringly toward the accomplishment of this hope, fighting always against strong opposition, but overcoming obstacle after obstacle, winning point after point, and gaining ground, though slowly, yet steadily until at last his ambition for a City Hospital in Kansas City, solely in the hands of Negroes, is realized.

In the above-mentioned year, when the magnificent new City Hospital was completed and the white patients transferred there, leaving the Negro patients in the old building, Dr. Thompkins saw how, since this segregation could not be avoided, it might be used to the advantage of his people. He saw that not only would the Negroes receive more considerate treatment at the hands of their own people, but also that vast opportunities would be open to the Negroes of his profession through the equipment of a modern hospital and the direct association with such men as Drs. Frick, Jabez Jackson, Binney, Frankenberger, Hill and Outland, and great facilities would be afforded Negro girls for becoming proficient nurses.

It was not, however, until 1911 that the first tangible results of his efforts became evident, when on October the first, Negro Nurses and Internes entered the City Hospital to care for their own people, and four Negro Surgeons and Physicians were appointed as assistants to the various chiefs on the visiting staff. And many times since then has it been through the initiative and insistence of this advocate of Right and Justice that his people have been accorded fair treatment, better service and accommodations, and greater opportunities. Yet through all his strivings, both toward immediate and future aims, be it said to the unselfishness of Dr. Thompkins that he never had higher ambitions for himself than to be a member of the surgical staff, that which he has been since Negroes were first put on the service; and even during his most strenuous activities, was thinking of becoming located in another city. So, to those who knew, it was not strange when in April of this year, Mr. Thos. J. Finn became president of the Hospital and Health Board (the first in that position to be so heartily in sympathy with the Mayor's idea of turning the hospital completely over to Negroes as to set about to carry the plan through)—I repeat it was not surprising to those who knew him either when Dr. Thompkins was decided upon as the logical one for the head of the institution, or when he refused the position, and it was twice offered him before he was prevailed upon to accept it. Thus "The Kansas City Star," that local organ of racial prepudice, as usual on any matter pertaining to the Negro, knew not whereof it spoke in connecting this appointment with the Metropolitan Street Railway Franchise, for the offer was made before the Franchise was thought of, and in fact such had been the Mayor's plan for two years prior.

As was said before, Dr. Thompkins is the logical one for the position, and certainly one more worthy could not have been appointed. Kansas City has no better citizen, the Democratic party no more staunch supporter, the race no more loyal member, nor his profession a more capable one than he. His entire life seems to be devoted to doing good for others, and all movements that tend toward the uplift of his people and of humanity claim him as an enthusiastic adherent. It was through his efforts that "St. Simon's Nursery" was established, an institution that cares for between four and five hundred babies annually, and was for seven years physician there. It was there that he established the first Child Hygiene department among Negroes in Kansas City, a work that was later taken over and maintained by the city. For seven years also, he was physician to the "Old Folks' and Orphans' Home" here. He was the first Negro "Medical Inspector of Schools" in the state, at the same time being City Physician to the Negroes here, all of which work was later put under Civil Service an ddivided among three men, he retaining one-third of the work at the same salary for which he had been doing it all.

For two terms he was President of the Kansas City Medical Society; and was recently appointed a member of a committee from the Missouri Pan-Medical Association to appear before the State Legislature to ask for a State Tuberculosis Hospital for Negroes. And well was he chosen, for such an authority on the subject as it pertains to his people is he considered, that the white papers have quoted him.

In all his political connections, his activities are concentrated upon those things that stand for the elevation of his people, as the City Hospital and the Garrison Square. When after the completion of the Garrison Square Field House, it was thought by some of the Whites too magnificent a structure to be devoted to the Negro, and the Italians made a plea for it, and a committee of representative Negroes appeared before the Park Board to offer protestations against the injustice, it was Dr. Thompkins who was called upon to make the masterly opening address that won the cause for the Negroes.

Dr. Thompkins has also been prominent in fraternal organizations for several years, being a thirty-third degree Mason, a U. B. F., an Odd Fellow, and a Knight of Pythias. In the last-named organization he was for six consecutive years Grand Medical Registrar of Missouri, and was offered the nomination the seventh time, but then being offered a salary in connection with the regular fees and refusing again, was honored by elevation to the office of Past Grand Chancellor.

Last year when after the inauguration of President Wilson, there seemed every reason why Dr. Thompkins should have become Surgeon-in-Chief of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C. (as in fact he would have, had not the present incumbent been "blanketed" by Civil Service), Mayor Jost gave him the highest recommendation possible, and wished him success, saying, however, that his going would be a loss not only to his people here, but to the entire city. And what with the noble fight made for him by Senator Reed, and the endorsement of such men as Senator Stone, the leader of the Democratic party in the Senate, Speaker Champ Clark, Third Asst. Postmaster General Dockery, Bishop Alexander Walters, and that of the entire Missouri Congressional delegation, together with an excellent recommendation from Health Commissioner Wheeler, and in fact the entire city and state endorsement both professionally and politically, hundreds of his friends from New Hampshire to Florida, and from Seattle to Mexico, are hoping that President Wilson may yet be prevailed upon to issue the executive order that will make it possible for Dr. Thompkins to attain that which is due him, the highest position in this country for a Negro physician.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 3

He is worthy of it, for his appointment here means not only a fitting reward for his labors in this city, but additional employment for over thirty Negroes, and consequently making Kansas City distinctive in having a City Hospital in which are only Negroes in every capacity.

Wilmington, Del.
EVERY EVENING
DEC 2 4 1913

The President and the Negroes.

For many years the office of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, a Federal appointment, has been conceded to be a perquisite of negro voters. The first negro occupant of the office was Frederick Douglass, the great negro leader in emancipation work, and even President Cleveland gave this office to a negro. It is now an interesting question whether President Wilson will maintain the precedent or give the well-paid official position to a white man and a Democrat.

It is said President Wilson had "pledged this job to a colored man," but this statement is not sustained by positive proof. If he has given the pledge no doubt he will keep it. If not, there is no reason why, for political or personal reasons, he should confer official favor upon negro voters.

There are claims that a great many negroes supported President Wilson at the 1912 election, but if so, their votes made little impression in the election tables. There has been no public evidence of a sufficient number of negroes breaking away from their slavish adherence to the Republican party to warrant their admission to the Democratic circle when it comes to a distribution of public offices in recognition of political services.

Nor has the Republican party given evidence, during the nearly half a century of negro enfranchisement, of a real recognition of its large body of loyal negro supporters as members of a great political organization, standing on all-fours with all the other members. It has grudgingly and stingily bestowed various official positions of low degree upon negro party workers, but never has admitted them to full fellowship with the great body of Republican voters.

In this city, last week, there was a gathering of Republican members of the Legislature for the purpose of considering the distribution of offices at the organization of that body at Dover, next month. They received orders from the Republican Organization and will carry them out. But no official position under the Legislature was assigned to a negro. Never has a Republican Legislature given to a negro a clerkship or even the position of sergeant-at-arms. A few have been given janitor jobs around the State House, but that is about all. Republican control of the city administration in Wilmington also has been ungrateful to the large number of negro voters, without whose support the Republican party of Delaware would be in a hopeless minority in both city and State. Bailiff of City Council occasionally, janitor at the police station, work as laborers in the departments, are the only rewards allotted to the negroes. Twice a negro has been elected to City Council from the Sixth ward, with its more negro than white Republicans, and once a negro candidate there was defeated by the votes of white Republicans. The lone negro appointed to the police force was dropped recently, because he could not "pass examination."

In other States the Republican party's treatment of loyal negro voters is about the same. Why, therefore, when the negroes are denied adequate official representation by Republican administrations, should Democratic administrations be expected to give them conspicuous recognition?

New York Press
21 June 1914

WILSON FACES FIGHT ON NEGROES IN OFFICE

Vardaman and Hoke Smith Serve Notice They'll Oppose Confirmation.

(From the Washington Bureau of The Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 20.—President Wilson is facing a big fight with Senators from Southern States on the question of negro patronage.

Determined to continue the precedent set by President Cleveland of naming a negro to the post of Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia, the President has been warned by Senators Vardaman of Mississippi, Hoke Smith of Georgia and others of the more vehement color-line members that if he attempts to carry out this plan they will fight strenuously to prevent the confirmation of the man he selects.

The incumbent in the position, Henry Lincoln Johnson, a negro and a Republican of this city, has been asked to resign, the resignation to take effect July 1. Complaints have been made to President Wilson that Johnson is not conducting his office in an "up-to-date" manner. It is said Senators Smith and Vardaman are behind the charges, to get the negro out of office and force a stand by the President.

The President is said to be willing to meet the issue, and from all signs the fight will revive bitter sectional feeling.

Vardaman recently went to the White House and had a heated interview with the President. When he left it was plain he was angered. Standing on the steps of the Executive offices he announced he would under no circumstances ever vote to confirm any negro in office.

Last summer Senator Gore of Oklahoma, with an eye on Johnson's office, persuaded the President to nominate a negro from his State to the place. Vardaman gave notice he would fight confirmation and the nomination was withdrawn.

Since that time Johnson has been allowed to hold over.

JUDGE TERRELL AND SENATOR VARDAMAN.

Washington dispatches of January 21 carried the statement that President Wilson wished to re-appoint Mr. Robert H. Terrell for another term as Judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, and made it a subject of conversation between Senator James Kirkman Vardaman of Mississippi and himself. Doubt is thrown upon the President's alleged generous wish because he talked it over with Senator Vardaman, whose opposition to Negro citizenship is infamously notorious. What has Senator Vardaman to do with it any how? Terrell is not credited to Mississippi, but to Massachusetts. The District of Columbia is not governed by State authority, but by Federal authority.

Senator Vardaman said, after leaving the President:

"The case was mentioned, and I was sorry to differ from the President about the negro. I think the President a great and wise man, but I do not believe the negro and the white mancan live together on terms of political equality in this country. I am not against the negro as an individual, but if he fills office he is on terms of political equality with the white man."

Why should President Wilson abase himself by consulting a male strumpet like Vardaman about anything? It is not in keeping with the dignity of the Presidential office that he should do it, but rather that such disreputable Senators as Vardaman should be made to understand that their presence at the White House is not desired.

Judge Terrell has made an acceptable and creditable record as a Judge of the Municipal Court. The daily papers of Washington, none of them any too friendly and fair to colored people, concede that much. If President Wilson wished to re-appoint Judge Terrell he should have sent the nomination to the Senate and left it to such creatures as Vardaman to defeat confirmation of it, if they could muster enough votes to do so.

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO.

All honor to Woodrow Wilson for his firm and determined stand against the pressure of the Southern Senators, who are demanding that the Negro be driven out of all federal offices. In one sense, the President's attitude is inconsistent, but he is not a man to trouble himself much about consistency in a matter which concerns his own independence of political domination by or interference from the members of the United States Senate. He knows that the Nation would very hotly resent the announcement of any rule that hereafter the colored people would be wholly driven out of the Nation's service, merely because of their color. And while he can fully appreciate the feeling of the Southern statesmen against contact with Negroes in any official way, he is wise enough not to fall in with any such unreasonable and absolutely indefensible bigotry.

We have said that this attitude on the part of the President is rather inconsistent. It is, and must be, so long as the President sticks out for the right of the Negro to decent treatment by the Federal Government, yet winks at the fact that every day Congress is violating the Constitution of the United States, in deliberately refusing to comply with the provisions of the Constitution, as they concern the representation of the Southern states in the House of Representatives and the Electoral College.

President Wilson knows (and no man better) that for years the states of the Solid South deny to a million of colored people their rights as citizens, in all elections for President, Vice-President Senator, or Representative, or for members of the Electoral delegation. He knows, too, that the Constitution absolutely forbids, and punishes, any such discrimination. He knows that the Constitution has very plainly ordered that, whenever a State denies representation to any class of citizens of the United States, for whatever cause, the representation of that State in the House of Representatives shall be reduced as the number of voters disfranchised shows a reduction in the right of popular representation.

In other words, if the House of Representatives were honestly and legally made up in obedience to the Constitution, instead of 10 seats in the House, Alabama would have five; instead of seven, Arkansas would have five; instead of four, Florida would have two; instead of eight, Louisiana would have four; instead of six, Maryland would have four; instead of eight, Mississippi would have four; instead of 16, Missouri would have 13; instead of ten, North Carolina would have five; instead of seven, South Carolina would have four; instead of 18, Texas would have 12. In other words, there are at least more than 30 members of the House of Representatives who are sitting there illegally and in absolute defiance of the Constitution of the United States.

President Wilson knows this. He knows that the Electoral College which chose him as President was packed to that extent with fraudulent votes. He accepted the fraudulent votes complaisantly, without any thought of protest. Although he is sworn to obey and to defend the Constitution of the United States, he winks at this violation, every day of his term as President. That is why we say that, in honoring his right and honest and manly stand on the right of the Negro to some consideration as a human being and a citizen, he is utterly inconsistent, in shutting his eyes so deliberately to a great wrong, which he has already sworn to abolish.

EVERY EVENING
SEP

Recognition of Negro Voters.

Frank Hall Davis, the new Republican "boss" of Kent county, put the Republican State Convention at Dover to a severe test when he offered his amendment to the party rules that requires the appointment of a negro member of the State Central Committee from each of the four political districts, to be selected by the negro delegates to the State convention from each of these districts. But the convention could not afford to dodge and reluctantly swallowed the bitter dose.

In consequence of this grudging concession, another negro gained membership in the State committee, from Kent county, having been chosen by the two negro delegates elected there. Wilmington already had one negro on the committee, but the negro voters of rural New Castle county and Sussex county are unrepresented, as no negro delegates to the State convention were elected in those two districts.

But even this grudging concession is scant recognition of the negro voters of Delaware, without whose faithful allegiance the Republican party would be in a hopeless minority. Of the 25,000 Republican voters in this State, more than 10,000 are negroes. Yet they are allowed only a chance to have four of the twenty members of the State committee, and up to this year have been granted only one. Mr. Davis knew his ground when he declared, in support of his proposition of larger recognition of the negro vote, the latter was "the bulwark of the party."

Appointments + Elections - 1914
(Under Political)

Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
JUL 3 1914

Negroes Hold Jobs.

President Wilson has promised to fill all federal positions now held by negroes with other negroes, as changes may be necessary. He gave this information to Representative Smith of Maryland who called upon him in the interest of a white candidate for the office of recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia which is now held by a negro, as it has been for many years, including, as we recall, the two Democratic administrations of Mr. Cleveland.

There is no good reason why these offices—they are few all told—should be taken from the negroes. No one will suspect The Record of sympathy with any purpose or act to elevate the negro race above the white or to inflame the negro mind with unwholesome political ambitions. But there should be reason in all things.

There are thousands of intelligent and deserving negroes fully qualified to fill small offices. In cases where they are not set above white men or not thrown in association with white women employes, where there will be no encouragement or implied approval of social equality, these negroes are entitled to fair and generous consideration. There is little enough in the political world to which the negro may aspire; none of the great offices are open to him, for in no community of the United States would he be tolerated in any position of marked distinction.

The Republican administrations following reconstruction set apart certain minor federal positions for negroes and they have held them ever since. For President Wilson to supplant them with white men would be an act of racial discrimination unwarranted and wholly unnecessary. There is no longer any danger of negro domination in any part of the United States. By common consent the South's policy of white supremacy in the vital affairs of government has been accepted as wise, and there can be no reasonable objection to allowing intelligent and worthy negroes to retain a few petty offices.

COLORED MEN DISMISSED.

City Postmaster Dismissing and Reducing Colored Men.

The new Democratic City Postmaster, who hasn't warmed his seat as yet, has dismissed within the past five or ten days four colored men, namely, Willie Wilkinson, an employe for years in the City Post Office; Mr. Butler, Sam Brown and Hood, and has reduced Phil. H. Shepper from $1,200 to $1,000 clerkship. All of these colored men.

The Bee is informed that several more colored men are slated to go within the next fifteen days.

Buffalo, N.Y.
Express
APR 18 1914

FOR AND AGAINST TERREL.

An effort was made in the executive session of the senate on Thursday by administration senators, backed by Republicans, to force confirmation of the nomination of Robert H. Terrel, a negro, for municipal judge of the District of Columbia. Terrel was first appointed by President Roosevelt. He was reappointed by President Wilson on recommendation of Attorney General McReynolds and was indorsed by the bench and bar of Washington. He is a graduate of Harvard. The opposition to him is entirely racial. Senator Vardaman and Senator Hoke Smith, of course, led the fight to defeat confirmation. A filibuster of two hours prevented a vote and the senate finally adjourned for lack of a quorum. Senators supporting Terrel served notice that they will not allow any other nominations to be confirmed until the Terrel case is disposed of.

It is refreshing to find them so insistent in a good cause. It is refreshing, likewise, to find the Wilson administration breaking away from the negrophobes and daring to do some tardy justice to the negro race. As for the senators from Mississippi and Georgia, what business is it of theirs who the people of the District of Columbia wish to have as judge over them? It is not a case of "negro domination" in the states represented by Messrs. Vardaman and Smith.

COLORED SPEAKI

W. H. FIELDS T... DRESSES IN LEX... FAYETTE COUNTY ... EST OF THE ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS.

Hon. William Herbert Fields, of St. Louis, who is one of the leading men of the colored race, and a man with a national reputation as an orator, arrived in Lexington Saturday to speak to the citizens of Fayette county against prohibition. At Chicago September 2 Mr. Fields was elected National Grand Master of Ancient United Knights and Daughters of Africa.

Sunday evening at 5 o'clock Mr. Fields will be given a smoker at U. B. F. Hall, and all friends are invited to be present.

Monday night at 8 o'clock speaking will be held for voters of Athens, Pricetown and Centerville at Centerville.

Tuesday, for voters of Chilesburg, Pine Grove and Uttingertown speaking will be held at Uttingertown.

Wednesday night, Maddoxtown, Jimtown and Muir Station, speaking will be at Maddoxtown.

Thursday night speaking will be at Bracktown at 7:30 and at Fort Spring at 8:30, for the voters of that place and Little Georgetown.

Friday night at Jonestown at 7:30 and at Coletown at 8:30.

Mr. Fields will be the principal speaker at all places, and will close the week at the Lexington Operahouse on Saturday night, beginning at 8 o'clock. Ladies are especially invited to all speakings.

A band of music will accompany each speaking. (Adv.)

Two Real Detectives.

3-24-'14.

Thomas and Lewis run down two good cases last week that gained admiration. It is seldom a policeman makes a detective, but these two boys have shown detecting ability and if they were in the other police department in any other city their work would be appreciated but here the white detective is/also only one who can get mention of their work in the white papers. The complaint of highway robbery was entered one night last week and the colored boys were quickly tested on landing on the scene the suspects were gone. The method they applied to the case developed a woman and man of questionable character from Carlisle avenue. The clue to their whereabouts was traced by a trunk belonging to them. This was picked up at the Pennsylvania depot and traced to Covington, Ky., where they took into custody Leonia Fisher and Emmett George. An opium smoking layout was found in their trunk. Later the charge was withdrawn owing to lack of prosecution. A night later, through a west-end murder affair the entire force was ordered to get busy to capture the perpetrator. They picked up a clew at the Sunny Side Club run by Bud Barrett that led to 318 Front street, levee district, from there to Newport police headquarters, where they were given every assistance by the night chief who assigned several white officers to assist in searching the L. & W. railroad yards. The trail by that route led to a dive on Washington street where the fugitive was caught and hurried across the river in a Cincinnati auto patrol to police headquarters. Lewis and Thomas deserve credit in this case for shrewdness and activity that show they know their work.

John Train, the newsman of 525 Carlisle avenue, handles The Freeman and will bring it to your door.

Lawrence Nelson, of George and Smith, died last week.

The New York Age
3-26-'14.

VARDAMAN GETS A VERY RUDE JOLT

U. S. Senate Refuses to Regard His Anti-Negro Measures Seriously

TERRELL TO BE CONFIRMED

Committee on Judiciary Orders a Favorable Report on His Nomination as Judge of Municipal Court.

NO 15TH AMENDMENT REPEAL

Vardaman's Amendment, Which Was Never Taken Seriously, Defeated in Senate by Vote of 48 to 19.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Up to a few days ago William K. Vardaman, the blatant Senator from Mississippi, and March winds were regarded as synonymous—decidedly blusterous and pestiferous. But the Senator, judging from his present gentle demeanor, did not wait until the last of the month "to go out like a lamb," thereby stealing a march on March winds. There is a reason for this startling display of meekness—he has found that he cannot bully President Wilson and the United States Senate into thinking his way on the Negro question.

Within less than a week the United States Senate has given Vardaman two hard slaps in the face which has caused him deep chagrin. His pet hobby—the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, enfranchising the Negroes, was smothered in the Senate on Thursday, March 19, and Monday of this week the Senate committee reported favorably on the nomination of Robert H. Terrell as Judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia.

Now Vardaman is beginning to wake up and realize that he is not such a much at Washington, and that he does not run the United States Government. It was Vardaman who served notice on President Wilson that if Judge Terrell's name was sent to the Senate for reappointmen that he (Vardaman) would see that Judge Terrell was not confirmed. The President called the Mississippians' hand.

Disregard Threats of Hoke Smith and Vardaman.

Monday the Committee on Judiciary ordered a favorable report on the nomination of Judge Terrell, the committee having ascertain definitely that the nomination would be confirmed by the Senate. So in the face of Vardaman and Hoke Smith declaring that they would fight the nomination to the end the full committee indorsed it.

Senator Vardaman's amendment to repeal the Firteenth Amendment of the Constitution was lost last Thursday by a vote of 48 to 19. Not a Northern Senator—Democrat or Republican—voted for the amendment which was never taken seriously. In Washington everybody knows that Vardaman and John Sharp Williams live in a State where Negroes outnumber the whites, and that if the Negro was allowed to vote, as provided by the Constitution of the United States, both Vardaman and Williams would be engaged in other pursuits.

The votes in favor of Senator Vardamans' amendment to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution weer cast by the following Senators:

Bryan, Florida; Gore, Oklahoma; James, Kentucky; Lea, Tennessee; Lee, Maryland; Martin. Virginia; Myers, Montana; Overman, North Carolina; Randell, Louisiana; Reed, Missouri; Sheppard, Texas; Shields, Tennessee; Smith, Georgia; Smith, South Caro...; Swanson. Virginia; Tillman, ...th Carolina; Vardaman, Mississ...pi; West. Georgia. Williams, Mississippi—19.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, was also humiliated when he offered an amendment restricting woman suffrage to white women, which was lost by a vote of 44 to 21.

Many are of the opinion that the day of the demagogue in the United States Senate is rapidly passing.

NEGRO SOLDIERS TO USE 12TH REGIMENT ARMORY

The New York Provisional Regiment of Infantry, the proposed Negro regiment of the New York National Guard, has been assigned the use of the drill hall of the Twelfth Regiment Infantry, National Guard, New York, by Col. C. S. Wadsworth. The drill hall will be used on Sunday afternoons, beginning Sunday, March 27.

General orders have been issued by

C. W. Fillmore, as colonel commanding, requiring the student officers who are preparing themselves for commissions, and those desiring to qualify as non-commissioned officers, to meet at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoons at that armory.

Vertner W. Tandy will act as chief of the first platoon, and Max Green as chief of the second platoon. Instruction will be under direction of the commanding officer, with Sergeant Henry Cole, United States Army, retired, as assistant.

[illegible] Syracuse, N. Y. Post Standard

13 June 1914

The President and the Negro.

The reversal of the Senate on the tolls issue is proof that the fear, if not love, of the President is in the hearts of the Democrats. The President has won a great victory and his prestige is enhanced by it. He will have no such test of his power with the remaining items in his legislative programme, the conservation bills and the anti-trust bills. Whatever the course of these measures may be, the result is likely to be accomplished by discussion and compromise and with a minimum of acrimony. But there remains one issue between the President and his majority where there can be no compromise. Upon that issue there must be a decision soon by the absolute surrender of the President or of the Congress.

The President is under a moral obligation to disregard in his appointments to office the color of the candidate. He has a more direct and specific obligation. His campaign managers, McCombs and McAdoo, assured the colored Democrats that places held by Negroes would go under Democratic administration to Democrats of the same race; and they did not make that pledge without the knowledge and consent of Mr. Wilson.

The President appointed a Negro to the post of register of the treasury, held by a Negro under all recent Democratic, as well as Republican administrations. When Southern Democrats made an objection the appointee resigned with suspicious promptness and the President gave an Indian the place. The term of the recorder of deeds of Washington has expired. The present recorder is a Negro. Hoke Smith has a candidate, who, it is unnecessary to say, is white. The President has been reminded of his promise to put a colored Democrat in every place held by a colored Republican; and he has told Senator Smith that he proposes to do it, hereafter.

It is not alone Vardaman and Tillman who become frantic at the report that a Southern President proposes to name Negroes to the office, Hoke Smith and Sharp Williams and others find it quite as incomprehensible and indescribable

They are stunned and angry. They know that the nomination of a colored man for office, no matter what his recommendations, will be the sequel for an outburst of fanatical hatred by the negrophobes of the Senate that will make the bitter things said in the tolls debate seem mild. The Southern Senators are pleading with the President not to drop this bombshell into the Senate. He is firm in his determination to do it—so far.

He cannot in self-respect, in fulfillment of his moral obligations, in obedience to his oath of office refuse to consider Negroes as aspirants for office. He cannot without abasement occupy the lone position of the only president since the war who refused to appoint Negroes to office. If he has a tithe of the resolution that he is credited with having, he will meet the issue squarely and challenge the Vardamans of the Senate to do their worst.

JOHNSON TO LOSE JOB AS RECORDER OF DEEDS

Washington, June 2.—(Special.)—President Wilson is expected to send to the senate within the next two or three days, a nomination to fill the office of recorder of deeds, now held by Henry Lincoln Johnson, the colored lawyer of Atlanta.

Johnson has been retained in office during fifteen months of the present administration partly owing to the difficulty in agreeing upon whether a white democrat should be given the position, or whether it should continue to be a sop to the colored voters in doubtful states who voted the democratic ticket last time.

Apprehension is felt among southern democrats that the president expects to name another negro. They will bitterly oppose confirmation.

NEGRO IS REMOVED FROM DUBLIN OFFICE

Constitution 5-27-14

Washington, May 25.—(Special.)—Representative Dudley M. Hughes has succeeded in securing the removal from the Dublin postoffice of James Pillery, a negro who has been in the postal service for many years.

Charges had been preferred against Pillery, accusing him of incompetency, inefficiency and other failings, and the postoffice department today agreed to his removal. The formal order, it was said, would be issued in a day or two.

There are still two negro mail carriers in Dublin, but Pillery was engaged in inside work, and had become objectionable to his white co-workers and the patrons of the office. Mr. Hughes worked unceasingly until he got Pillery out.

REVIEW SEP 8 1914

VANIA REPUBLICANS RATIFICATION MEETING

Hon. George H. White, Ex-Congressman From North Carolina, Talks From Platform With Senator Penrose

Special to The-Philadelphia Courant—Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 3.—The movement to rehabilitate the Republican party started by the National Independent Civil and Political Negro League of America, Rev. S. L. Corrothers, president, with headquarters in Philadelphia, is growing Statewide.

For the first time in the history of Allegheny County the Afro-American voters had a representative of the League, the Hon. George H. White, of Philadelphia, to deliver an address on the same platform with United States Senator Lois Penrose at the Union Labor Temple, Tuesday night, to the Afro-American voters of Allegheny county. The specious hall was packed to listen to these two distinguished orators, both of whom delivered able and eloquent addresses urging the Afro-American voters to support the Republican party.

Senator Penrose was received with great applause when he arose to speak and spoke for fully one hour.

His popularity among the colored citizens was indicated by the enthusiasm with which he was greeted.

He discussed at length the advancement of the race in this country and at intervals throughout his address was cheered as the champion of the colored race:

"The Negro citizen naturally is a Republican. His affections, patriotism and traditions bind him to the Republican party. For him the civil war was fought and all the sacrifices of the Union soldiers were made for him. A Republican President—the immortal Lincoln—proclaimed his emancipation.

"Therefore, it is natural for the Negro to be a Republican. If any individual Negro strays away he is bound to return. In this year and in this campaign it would seem to be the duty of the Negro elector, more urgently than ever before, to support Republican principles.

"The Negro voter is very properly highly sensitive about the existence of any inequality of treatment, or even the suspicion of such inequality. He very properly resents such inequality and repudiates even the intimation of it on the part of any candidate or any party. When the actual facts of such inequality are so glaring and apparent as to amount to an insult to the intelligence of the Negro, I repeat there is no other place for the Negro elector to go than to the party which always has been his defender and which stands alone today among all political parties upholding the principles of pure Americanism and the equality of all men regardles of race or section."

Immediately following the address of Senator Penrose, Hon. George H. White, of Philadelphia, ex-Congressman from North Carolina, was introduced and was enthusiastically received, and his speech heartily applauded.

Mr. White, after briefly reviewing the progress of the Afro-American race in this country, paid tribute to the stalwart Republicans like Senator Penrose.

The speaker, continuing, said: "It should not be a question in the present political crisis in this country as to what party the Afro-American should support. We have had already sufficient of the school master administration at Washington. My race has been almost if not entirely, eliminated from the affairs of government at Washington. Segregation has run riot and the Southern oligarchy, that has been established has destroyed the last vestige of hope of any early return of the black man's participation in the national affairs of the Government, as existed under former Republican administrations. This is no time for the members of my race to suport any other party but the Republican party. We are furnished nothing in the annals of this country where any other party has done for us what the Republican party has. In the coming election next November it is expected that every Afro-American will loyally support the grand old party, voting for the candidates indorsed by the party. If so, I have no fear as to victory at the polls.

The necessity of union of forces among the colored people for the accomplishment of any purpose civil, political, business or otherwise, is a paramount necessity. There are in the great State of Pennsylvania very few representative political positions held by colored men. We have never had but one member of the General Assembly of this State, and he is to be succeeded by a white man. He spoke of the segregation and "Jim Crowism" not only in the South, but that there were strong evidences of it here in this State, and it should be resisted at every point. That cafes, restaurants and places of entertainment that made discrimination on account of race or color should be promptly dealt with under existing laws.

Numerically speaking, Mr. White declared that we were entitled to nine United States Senators, forty-eight Congressmen, and other representative positions, while we had none. That the best advance that men or races are worthy of rights withholden from them, was that they would fight for them, and that if we were not willing to contend for our rights it was doubtful that we are entitled to them. We should not pose as martyrs or wait for the sympathetic support of friends, but should persistently insist a man's chance, the position of an American citizen, with all that the term implies.

In his concluding remarks he spoke of the loyalty of the negro to the American flag, his faithfulness in the support of American principles, evidenced by his bravery displayed in all of our wars to date. Sai he: "While the American nation has not always been true to us, while the American flag in s[illegible] a misonomer, so concerned, yet i should require i a million negroes in this would answer the roll call requires his presence to defend the honor of the United States. This is our country—we know no other. We have been true to it at all times and, f need be, will die fr it." (Prolonged applause.)

Others seated upon the platform who made brief addresses were Senator Kline and Hon. T. P. Page. —Courant

The Assistant Registership of the Treasury.

Is the office of Assistant Register of the Treasury to be a will-o'-the-wisp? A fortnight ago President Wilson sent to the Senate for this snug little berth the name of John Lloyd King, a former Representative in Congress from Louisiana, but for many years a resident of the District, where he has been engaged in mining operations. Mr. King was a member of the 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th Congresses (March 4, 1879-March 4, 1887). He is a native of Georgia, having been born at Monticello in 1842, making him 72 years of age. He served in the Confederate army, enlisting in Virginia, and rose to the rank of colonel of artillery. He later moved to Louisiana and engaged in planting. He studied law and was at one time brigadier-general of the Louisiana state troops. He finally reached Congress, as noted.

The Senate promptly confirmed Col. King and he has assumed his duties at a desk opposite that of Register Parker. On the heels of the confirmation, however, the Senate committee on appropriations, reporting the legislative, executive and judicial bill for the current year, amends the House act by abolishing the office of Assistant Register at one fell swoop. If the bill as amended is passed by the Senate and sustained in conference, Col. King will be legislated out of office. It was this uncertainty that led a number of aspiring gentlemen of both races to pass up the Assistant Registership, as the the office as now reorganized does not justify the high-priced supervision of other days.

The designation of Col. King, nevertheless, is of particular interest to the colored people from the fact that he wins a place which has in recent years come to be regarded as a perquisite for the Negro race. On the presumption that the plum would fall to some colored man who had supported the candidacy of Mr. Wilson, a number of colored aspirants had shied their castors into the ring, willing to take chances on its tenure, long or short. Two colored men have held the office—namely, Cyrus Field Adams, of Chicago, who, after fourteen years of service, gave way to J. P. Strickland, of Argenta, Ark., who failing of confirmation, went out automatically on the 4th of March, 1913. Since that time, until the advent of Col. King, the place has been vacant. The salary is $2,500 per annum.

Editor Harry Smith of Cleveland, Ohio, has announced himself for the legislature of that State. Mr. Smith set forth his accomplishments when he was a member of that body. Among these was a civil rights bill and an anti-lynching law. From a race viewpoint his services were highly meritorious and perhaps generally so. The chances of the Republicans are looking a little blue most everywhere, consequently all forces are necessary to a victory. This means that Mr. Smith is likely to be nominated, because the Negro vote is needed.

Political Appointments & Elections - 1914
(See also under Political)

GIVE US MORE COLORED POLICEMEN.

A community almost completely controlled by one people and policed by another is in a state of siege and should not exist where both are citizens and fully entitled to representation and protection by the law. That here in New York City the sixty-five thousand colored people should have only two representatives on the City's police force, is a reflection upon the fair name of the great Empire State and a silent but none the less scornful repudiation of American ideals. It is entirely evident and has all along been shown that the best protection to be given colored citizens, comes from colored police officers, who are better acquainted and more familiar with colored neighborhoods than their white comrades. Colored policemen in these communities can better detect the vulture from the dove, which seemingly all along has been the white officer's greatest difficulty to understand, if it has been his desire to understand it.

How very different has been the work of Police Officers Battle and Holmes, the City's two colored members of the Police Department, from the too frequent indiscriminate arrests of innocent persons, which have put the white officer in disrepute and finally denied him the respect and co-operation of the law-abiding colored citizens. The confidence of colored citizens in the metropolitan police force has been greatly shaken, too, principally because white policemen even in densely populated colored districts have used little or no judgment in discriminating between the good and evil forces, and many times misrepresented the people because they have not been fully understood.

It is not an injustice to say or a reflection upon the Police Department to contend that many of the officers as soon as they are legally registered as members of the force usually assume an arrogant manner, which gives one the impression that they feel that they are the people's masters, instead of being in the community for the people's protection. No more will colored citizens point out to a white officer of the law the evil doer should he be discovered, because through bitter experience they have found that these men entertain nothing but a prejudiced mind against colored men, whose interests they have sworn to protect along with every other nationality. Only a few days ago when the writer was in conversation with a high official of the Police Department, this official expressed a desire to see some change made whereby less protests would be registered against the police, which he said were many times justifiable.

We emphatically urge the Police Commissioner to place in all strictly colored sections, such as here in Harlem and on "San Juan Hill," the West Side of the City from 59th Street to 66th Street, colored policemen. Examples as they are, New York's two colored officers stand out in bold relief. Battle, with two years and nine months' service, and Holmes, with less than a year, have distinguished themselves on more than one occasion. They are a credit to the Department, a protection to our citizens, who are at times arrested by white policemen incapable of lines of prudence where the colored people are concerned.

The unwarranted clubbing of Charles Albert Smith by four West Side policemen, a few days ago, substantiates the claim made by many that there are any number of green policemen in this city district who are actually unfit for police duty. GIVE US MORE COLORED POLICEMEN!

COLLECTOR CHARLES W. ANDERSON

The breasts of not only every colored citizen of the Empire State but of the entire country must swell with race pride as he reads in the nation's press with marked frequency of late of the splendid success of Hon. Charles W. Anderson as Internal Revenue Collector for the second district of New York. Last week in the collection of the war tax the dailies dilated on the ease and the excellence with which the expert government official conducted the enormous levy. In the smaller districts the captains of finance had to stand in long, shivering lines for hours to pay their toll. By preversion and preparation in a shorter period of time, with neither confusion nor delay a much larger business was done for the government by the systematic collector at the Custom House. Last Spring when the income tax, both by reason of its size and complex nature had completely swamped the local Federal authorities and baffled the bureau chiefs at Washington, it was the same cool calculating scholar and executive of the Second District that proved master of the situation. Not only did he exceed in his collections by millions the other internal revenue collectors of the city and country, but he is declared by daily newspapermen to have set high precedents for the government, not only in his interpretations of the law, but in his handling of the funds therefrom. Since becoming collector in the richest revenue district of the nation he has been the perennial object of bouquets of all those who write and talk about the revenue receipts of the nation. There is no wonder on the part of those who know that the national government refuses to consider his resignation. So long as Collector Charles W. Anderson wishes to retain his post he may retain it with the grateful thanks of not only the present President but those who shall come after. It is our only wonder that Congress has not seen to it that so vital and valuable an official as the internal revenue collector for the Second District of New York does not receive an adequate salary of $25,000 a year.

As a brilliant and hardworking public official he stands as an example of intelligent system, rugged honesty and success which his race's youth should seek to emulate. We prefer to place this simple wreath upon his brow while living. The race and nation have great good reason to be proud of Collector Chas. W. Anderson.

NEGRO IS EXCUSED AS GRAND JUROR

A. W. Lloyd, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, Is First Negro Summoned as Grand Juror in 20 Years.

In the list of the venire of Grand Jurors summoned for service Dec. 7, the name of Aaron W. Lloyd, a negro, appeared with those of many prominent and wealthy business men. When the venire was called by order of Judge T. C. Hennings, those who were summoned were asked if they had any reason to offer as to why they should be excused, Mr. Lloyd stepped forward. "Why do you wish to be excused, Mr. Lloyd?" asked Judge Hennings. "If your Honor please," said Mr. Lloyd, "I feel it is right as a good citizen to perform my full duty at all times, but my business is of such a nature that I am required to be out of the city most of the time, and representing as I do, the interests of many women and children in the benevolent work of the Knights of Pythias, I feel that those interests would suffer, should I be required to serve as a grand juror, and I would therefore respectfully request your Honor to excuse me."

"I will take your excuse under advisement," said the Judge, and later Mr. Lloyd was excused.

Attaches of the office of the Sheriff and others familiar with the summoning of juries state, that it is the first time in 20 years that a Negro has been summoned as a Grand Juror There is no law prohibiting Negroes from serving as jurors, but the settled policy of all Jury Commissioners seems to have been to avoid serving them with notices to appear. When seen by the reporter for the Central Afro-American, Mr. Lloyd said, "I am sorry that my business prevented my accepting a place on the panel, in order that I might have put the matter to a fair test. I believe that Negroes should be called upon to perform all of the duties of citizenship, including the paying of taxes, serving as jurors, etc., and in this connection I might say, that it is not their fault that they do not stand shoulder to shoulder with other citizens in the performance of their civic duties."

WHITE MAN TO SUCCEED BASS IN LEGISLATURE

Special to The New York Age.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 8.—Although the Seventh ward has a large majority of Negro voters, it is stated definitely that plans have been perfected by which Warren Graham, a white laywer, will succeed the Hon. Harry W. Bass, the only Negro representative in the State legislature.

Many of the voters are wondering why a Negro was not selected if Bass was not to succeed himself.

"THE HILL BILLIES" OF TENNESSEE

Senator Tillman and other Southern statesmen from the sand hills of the Southern States, have not endeared themselves to us or "the rest of mankind," during the past thirty years, by their wisdom, patriotism nor temperance in their speaking and actions. They have belonged to the tempestuous sort who have stood ready at a moment's notice to head a village mob or a Nation-wide revolution to serve their selfish ambition, or to show that they are higher than the law they make for others.

The "Hill Billies" of insular Tennessee appear to differ from the South Carolina sort in that they seem, sometimes, to think, and to have some respect for decent government and the orderly processes of the legal machinery. "The Original Order of Hill Billies" of Tennessee has bolted the Democratic machine and joined forces with the Independent Democrats who favor the re-election of Gov. Ben. W. Hooper for a third term as Governor. This action speaks volumes of good for "The Original Order of Hill Billies," none of which could be as picturesque, incisive and "down to the common people" as they paint themselves, warts and all, in the resolutions passed by the Order, of which the following is a rich, race and racy sample:

> We don't discredit miracles on certain lines, but hanged if we can see any sort of "unity" that's worth while, and that is to rock along sorter like we've been, and that is all the temperance folks and law-abiding fellows that want good and wholesome election laws on one side and as for "unity" just keep what we've got, and if any of the other crowd wants to come in and be entirely dissolved and "unified" with us, good and well.
>
> We want it distinctly understood that we ain't running over one another to become a "unit" with a certain gang that was in and "near" the Legislature last winter (and summer) that worked "overtime" for liquor and lawlessness, and who (some of them) made so much fuss about "harmony" and are now hollering for "unity."

"The "Hill Billy" vernacular, "right down to the common white people" of Tennessee, in which the resolutions are built will enrich our political literature as much as their fidelity to good and orderly government should enrich Southern political morals. It would be interesting to know what the common "Hill Billies" of South Carolina think of the uncommon "Hill Billies" of Tennessee. Any how, there should be hope of a better political condition of affairs in the Southern States to come when its "Hill Billies" wake up and begin to think.

WEST VA. COLORED LEGISLATURE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 19.—For the first time a colored man was placed on a Kanawha county ticket when C. H. James was selected by the Progressive party in convention here to-day as one of its five candidates for the lower house of the legislature, being third in a field of seven.

Mr. James, who is a wholesale produce and commission merchant, came into political prominence two years ago when as one of the two colored delegates from this State to the Progressive national convention, he was referred to at some length by Col. Roosevelt in a speech before that body.

There are 2,500 colored voters in the county. The support of these and that of the white farmers throughout the county, by whom he is held in high esteem, will elect him. His prospects are very bright.

Philadelphia Record

OCT 21 1912

NEGROES ASK FAIR PLAY

Civil and Political League Demands Recognition of the Race.

"The negro voter in Philadelphia has been used as a political pawn, to the great menace and detriment of our political progress and development," declared Rev. S. L. Corrothers, in opening the convention of the National Independent Civil and Political Negro League, in Varick Institutional Temple last evening, before a large audience. The convention was a protest on the part of independent negro voters representing every ward in the city, who feel that they are not receiving proper recognition from the Republican party.

William H. Berry, Collector of the Port, delivered the principal address, in which he advocated the independence of the negro in politics, and especially did he advocate the support of men who stood for the elimination of the rum traffic, which he declared was the greatest evil this country was burdened with at the present time.

Miss Louise Hall, national organizer of the woman's suffrage movement; Rev. C. C. Dunlap, Owen B. Jenkins and Wellington Wood delivered addresses.

The convention, without committing itself to any political party, pledged support to candidates who declare in favor of fair play for the negro and needed reform legislation.

SOUTHERN SENATORS WILL FIGHT NEGRO IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Southern Senators to-day indicated their intention to make a vigorous fight against confirmation of the reappointment of Robert H. Terrell, a negro, as the municipal judge of the District of Columbia. The nomination came up in regular order on the executive calendar today but no action was taken.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

The average white politician is very busy these days trying on "gum shoes" to get among the Negro voters before next fall. Promises will be freely made as usual by platform orators, but after the election these same men will be just as busy trying to find excuses for failure to keep their promises. That is where the shoe pinches the Negro voter. The Central Afro-American warns the Negro voters to profit by experience.

COLORED POLICE OFFICERS.

On the police force in the Borough of Manhattan the colored people are now represented by three colored police officers, who do patrol duty in regular department uniforms and sometimes as plain clothes men. J. Samuel Battle was first to be appointed, with Robert H. Holmes and Jasper Rhodes, second and third respectively. These men are as well qualified, as members of the Police Department, and as fully vested with power and authority to make arrests of persons violating the law as any other members of the force. However strange as it may seem there are many colored men and women who commit crime in utter defiance of the law, but who entertain a peculiar belief that because they are colored they should not be arrested by colored policemen. Also if they should be approached or caught committing an offense contrary to the law by colored police officers, they ought to be spared because they are colored. Could anything be more absurd? In many cases, too, we have been informed that when such arrests are made the colored policeman is the target for much villification and filthy abuse, merely because he is discharging his duty as a sworn representative of the law. Of course, this applies only to that class of colored men and women who are constantly in the clutches of the police and frequent visitors to the police courts, but the sooner they learn that race ties have nothing whatever to do with a colored policeman performing his duty and that he is as much duty bound to arrest a colored violator of the law as a white policeman is to arrest a white violator, it will be best for them.

E. J. Graham, Jr., a very successful lawyer of Wheeling, West Virginia, was at the recent Republican Primary elected justice of the peace for Clay district. Thomas Williams of the same district, was elected constable. All other opposing candidates were white men.

Race Loses Another Office.

President Wilson, last week, eliminated another Afro-American from office. This time the man effected is Prof. Geo. W. Cook of Howard University, whose term had just expired as member of the District Board of Charities. The commission is composed of three men, and because the race population is one-third of the District's population, an Afro-American has been a member of the commission. There is no salary attached, the office simply being in the interest of civic betterment. President Wilson, last Friday, sent the name of a white man to succeed Prof. Cook, who had made a most acceptable and efficient member.

PATERSON NEGROES FOR JURY SERVICE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

PATERSON, N. J., April 28.—For the first time in the history of Paterson two colored men have been drawn by the Jury Commission for services on the county juries. They are John Huggs and C. M. Walker.

WASHINGTON D C

Post

APR 29 1914

Judge Terrell Takes the Oath.

Judge Robert H. Terrell, of the municipal court, who was recently reappointed by the President, yesterday was sworn in by Judge Milton Strasburger and immediately resumed his duties on the bench.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Herald

30 June 1914

CITIZENS TO PROTEST NEGRO APPOINTMENT

Senators Vardaman and Smith to Address Meeting Opposed to Colored Recorder of Deeds.

Hundreds of District citizens of all classes are expected to assemble this evening at Old Masonic Temple, Ninth and F streets, northwest, to protest against the appointment of a colored man or any non-resident to the office of District recorder of deeds. The meeting will be under auspices of the National Democratic Fair Play Association, incorporated to test in the courts the right of the colored man even to vote. The organization is making a nation-wide fight on the question.

Senator James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi; Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and Representative Heflin, of Alabama, besides presidents of several local citizens' associations, will speak.

The association has taken the stand that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are null and void and that consequently the negro has no right to vote. It has filed a brief in support thereof in a case pending in the United States Supreme Court, entitled "United States vs. Guinn & Beale, of Oklahoma." The case has gone over to the October term.

NO NEGRO DELEGATES AT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Warren S. Reese and Major E. E. Winters Return From Meeting In Birmingham

Warren S. Reese and Major E. E. Winters returned last night from Birmingham, where they were delegates from Montgomery County Wednesday to the Republican State Executive Committee. A large number of Republicans attended the meeting. All of them were white people, the delegates said.

In addition to nominating a State Republican ticket the meeting re-organized the State Executive Committee and cut the number of delegates from forty-six to thirty-seven members.

Appointments & Elections — 1914
(Political)

HARRISBURGH, PA.
PATRIOT
OCT 21 1914

COLORED VOTERS TO UNITE FOR ELECTION

To Form Democratic Club In Third Ward and Enroll First Voters

LEADERS DISCUSS ISSUES

Realizing their strength with the ousting of Republican henchmen in their district at the last councilmanic election the colored Democrats of the borough are now planning a complete organization of their forces in preparation for next month's election. Plans are under way to organize a colored Democratic club in the Third ward, where the big majority of the borough's colored vote is.

At Monday evening's meeting of the local Democratic and Washington party executive committee several prominent colored Democrats from Harrisburg and Steelton discussed the situation. It is expected that the local club will enroll many of the younger voters in the Third ward.

Monday evening's meeting of the executive committee in A. O. H. hall was one of the best attended since the opening of the campaign and representaive Democrats and Washington party men from every precinct in the borough were present.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va

SEP 16 19[illegible]

Professor L. O. Wilson, for sixteen years a teacher in the colored school at this place, has gone to Charleston, where he enters at once upon his duties as state librarian. Many persons both white and colored, were at the train to see him off. He retains his citizenship here. Mr. Wilson has the almost universal respect of the good people of the community.

Buffalo NY
Express
SEP 28 1914

For Colored People.

There will be a meeting of the temporary committee of the projected Buffalo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the First Unitarian church, Elmwood avenue and Ferry street, at 8 o'clock tonight. Every member of the committee is urged to be present at this meeting.

Attorney Theodore B. Green, Attorney Charles S. Sutton and H. C. Smith of Cleveland, the candidates for the Ohio Legislature, as Republicans. John C. Logan, real estate dealer, of Columbus, is also a candidate.

ELECTRIC EDGE
Boston Advertiser
JUL 24 1914

FAIR TREATMENT OF NEGROES.

Considerable apprehension is being felt by persons in Washington concerning the new civil service regulation which requires every candidate to fasten his or her picture to the examination paper. Officials maintain that it is merely to eliminate certain frauds. Apparently there have been cases where a candidate for position hires some expert to take the examination, and then the candidate obtains an appointment for which he has not really passed the examination.

The colored people, on the other hand, maintain that it is a thinly veiled attempt to keep them out of office; that it is primarily discriminatory and should not, therefore, be permitted to take effect. They point out the fact that since the institution of a similar regulation in the department of the Philippines every colored office-holder has been dismissed.

Whether this is the intention, of course, is not known, but unless some method of inspection is used, whereby the examinations will be corrected and graded impartially, it seems as if the rule would work an injustice, and should not be enforced, out of fairness to many very competent colored workers. They already carry a heavy burden of discrimination and prejudice, and anything the government can consistently do to lighten that burden should be done.

PROMISE TO NEGROES ADMITTED BY WILSON

Constitution 6-30-14

Washington, June 29.—President Wilson has promised to fill all positions under the federal government now held by negroes with other negroes in case of changes. He told Representative Smith, of Maryland, who urged him today to appoint a white man as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, that soon after his inauguration a delegation of negroes called on him to ask appointment of negroes to positions formerly held by negroes, and that he promised to accede to their request.

Galveston, Texas
NEWS-
SEP 9 1914

NEGRO DIPLOMAT IS QUICK TO AVOID EMBARRASSMENT

GUARD AT BRYAN'S DOOR KEEPS BELLIGERENTS APART.

Social Washington Disturbed as to How to Entertain Foreign Representatives Whose Countries Are Warring.

Washington, Sept. 8.—War between countries of Europe has shattered many of the social ties existing in diplomatic circles here, and now there are those passing in the streets without so much as a nod of recognition, where before the war the mark of cordiality was quite pronounced. The social entertainer for the coming winter is casting about for plans that will enable keeping up the invitation list and not see the amenities of the occasions jarred.

While thoughts of possible clashes are disturbing in that quarter, there is a functionary, Eddie Savoy by name, the veteran door messenger at the door mat before the private office of Secretary Bryan, who has his troubles in this respect.

Savoy is reckoned by the newspaper correspondents as a "bawn" diplomat. For nearly twenty years he has guarded the portals of the secretary's office, and has bowed in and out of the sanctuary many foreign representatives of high and low rank. It is he who keeps cases on who is next, escorts the representatives to and from the anteroom. This is always done on the schedule of the secretary's pleasure. The plenipotentiary or the charge de affaires on a diplomatic mission or one of pure formal visit, gets his cue from Savoy.

Keeps Belligerents Separated.

The attendant's job would be comparatively easy were the countries of the globe at peace. But they are not, and he has to keep a sharp lookout for possible conflicts, for, be it understood, the spirit of cordiality that no longer exists in the streets, no longer is the fashion in casual meetings at the state department, when those meeting are representative of the warring countries.

A few days ago the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, called on Mr. Bryan, and the greeting that Savoy gave him was within sight and hearing of a corps of correspondents waiting their turn for a quiz of the secretary.

"Yes, your excellency," greeted Savoy, in his usual affable manner.

"Is the anteroom occupied?" asked the ambassador, with some show of interest.

The Anteroom Is Occupied.

"Yes, your excellency, the minister from Santo Domingo is in there, sir," replied the functionary.

"Oh, that is all right," replied the count, "we are not at war with the Dominican Republic."

The German ambassador entered the diplomatic waiting room, greeted his brother diplomat, and soon was ushered before the secretary of state. It would have been somewhat different had the count been thrown in contact with the ambassador from France, or Russia, or England, for it is a legend of the state department's tiled corridors that diplomatic etiquette admits of not so much as a formal nodding of the head when the countries of the meeting representatives are at war. It is a question of precedent, as the saying goes.

If Eddie Savoy wants to quit the state department, probably he can find employment in Washington's fashionable circles on how to avoid diplomatic embarrassments.

NASHVILLE, TENN
Banner
OCT 16 1914

COLORED VOTERS WILL HOLD MASS-MEETING

A negro Republican mass-meeting will be held to-night at 7:30 o'clock at Benevolent Hall, on Fortieth Avenue. Prominent negroes from all over the city will take part in the gathering, which is intended to solidify the colored vote of Nashville for Governor Hooper. The meeting is planned by the colored voters of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Wards. It will be addressed by several officials of the state penitentiary. It is said that the prisoners at the penitentiary are anxious for Governor Hooper to be re-elected, on account of his kind treatment of the unfortunates.

Boston Advertiser
JUN 12 1914

NOMINATION OF NEGRO CONFIRMED BY SENATE

Vote Forced on Terrell as Municipal Judge for District of Columbia.

Washington, April 21.—The nomination of Robert H. Terrell, a negro, as municipal judge for the District of Columbia, was confirmed tonight by the senate.

The nomination had been held up for two months, being vigorously opposed by Senators Vardaman, Smith, of South Carolina, and other southerners. To-night senators urging confirmation declined to pass Terrell's name on the list of nominations and a vote was forced.

Portland Oregonian
APR 18 1914

When one of the Vardaman specimens gets into the Federal Senate he begins at once to try to force everybody else to adopt his inhuman views upon the negro question. These fire-eaters are particularly disturbed when a negro receives a Federal appointment. With them his qualifications do not count for anything. He may be a highly intelligent, refined Christian gentleman with all the special attainments which the office demands, but that makes no differe His face is black and that is eno to condemn him in their eyes.

COTTRILL TO BE REMOVED IS THE CURRENT REPORT

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—The report is current here that the Administration has decided to remove Charles A. Cottrill of Ohio, as Collector of Internal Revenue for Hawaii. Mr. Cottrill is very popular in Hawaii and an effort will be made to have him retained. However, the opinion is prevalent that the Democrats will send a Southerner of the Vardaman stripe to succeed Cottrill, and that, as in the case of the present Minister to Haiti and others, the new Collector will manage to forget his "strong" color prejudices.

Chicago
1/29/14

PRESIDENT WILSON REAPPOINTS TERRELL

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Washington D. C., Feb. 18 Judge Robert H. Terrell was reappointed Municipal Judge by President Wilson, Wednesday. Only one other retiring Judge of the Municipal Court was retained.

The New York age 2-19-14

MRS. COOK MEMBER OF BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Washington Bee
3-21-14

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—Mrs. Cordie B. Cook has been appointed a member of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia to su[illegible] Mrs. Carol[illegible] pointment i[illegible] July 1.

Mrs. Coo[illegible] Cook of H[illegible] active w[illegible] ties.

RALP[illegible]
APR 4
Ralph [illegible] pointed a[illegible] by Secret[illegible] several r[illegible] depu[illegible] Comm[illegible] H. O[illegible] Mr. J[illegible] tie[illegible] c[illegible]

Denton Co Reporter

JUN 27 1914

The following colored men drew substantial promotions recently at the treasury department: Andrew J. Payne, from $1,200 to $1,300 per annum; John T. Howe, from $800 to $1,000; Roscoe C. Gray, $720 to $840; William W. Johnson, $720 to $840; Jas. E. Walker, $660 to $720; Julius A. Wheeler, $720 to $840. All have made excellent records and their advancement is based on sheer merit.

The Baltimore American

Oct 31 1914

Marion Rep

Leader Tribune

NEGROES ABSENT

Birmingham, Ala., July 22—Negro delegates were absent from the republican state convention today for the first time ine history of Alabama. The expected fight on the action of the state executive committee in barring them did not materalize. Among ther nominations Alex C. Bish, Birmingham, was chosen to oppose Oscar W. Underwood for U. S. senator. No mention is made of woman suffrage in the party platform.

...RENE SEEKS TO ...EP NEGROES IN ...OCRATIC RANKS

BY DONALD McGREGOR.

Washington, June 27. — Senator Pomerene's suggestion to President Wilson that S. J. Jaymes, a negro lawyer of Springfield, be appointed to the position of recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, is an interesting sidelight on the efforts that will be made by the Democratic party to keep in line during the next congressional campaign a majority of the negro voters who supported the Democratic ticket in 1912.

As is well known, the negro vote in the state has long been a political factor to be reckoned. Generally it was an asset that the Republicans could count upon. Senator Pomerene's action indicates that he believes every effort should be made to retain this negro support for the Democratic ticket. His argument is that the negro voters in Ohio are so numerous that the administration cannot fail to deal with them. Therefore, the administration could do a most useful thing by awarding this attractive object of federal patronage to the negro Democracy of the state of Ohio.

OFFICE PAYS $5,000 A YEAR.

Just how conclusive an argument this will be with the president has not been settled. The compensation of the office is paid in fees and these are most remunerative when the real estate business is good. The office should be worth over $5,000 a year.

It has been customary under Republican administrations to award the position to a negro and the chances are that the Democrats will do likewise despite the fact that southern senators are opposed to any but a white man being appointed.

It happened recently that President Wilson nominated a negro to be a juvenile court judge here. Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, and other southern Democrats in the senate started a fight against confirming him, but the president's wishes prevailed and the negro was confirmed despite all the hostile talk of the southerners.

MANY NEGROES SEEK PLACES.

The biggest obstacle in the way of the appointment of Jaymes is not the hostility of the southern Democrats, but the fact that a dozen other negroes have turned up in other states with strong political backing, asserting that the place should be given to them.

The most formidable of all these is James A. Ross, of Buffalo, who will call on the president soon in company with his backer, Rep. Charles B. Smith, of Buffalo. One argument against his appointment is that there are few negroes in western New York and therefore, politically, the appointment might not be as profitable as the selection of a man from some other section of the country.

NEW JERSEY MAN IS CONTENDER.

There is another candidate for the place in the person of Alfred B. Cosey, of Jersey City, New Jersey. Cosey has been active in the work of organizing the negro Democrats of New Jersey, the president's home state. He takes a prominent part in movements designed to uplift the negro race, and he has frequently penned warm letters on the subject of the injustice of segregating negroes in the executive departments of the government.

Moreover, Cosey comes from the home town of Joseph P. Tumulty, the secretary to the president, and Tumulty has been most active in shaking the Democratic plum tree. He has landed dozens of jobs for New Jersey Democrats. In fact, he has landed so many that Democratic representatives and senators are saying that it is about time candidates from some other state than New Jersey be given a chance.

Of course, this is a charge that is always hurled at candidates from a presidential state—whether it be merited or unmerited. The negro voters in New Jersey are not an important political factor in elections, from a numerical standpoint, and Senator Pomerene's candidate in this respect has the advantage of the New Jersey man.

It is likely that the president will come to a decision on the matter in a short time.

(Bureau of The Freeman, 1337 Wallach Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14.—Mr. Richard Green, for many years chief of messengers in the Treasury Department, of whom your correspondent has spoken frequently, has been promoted to a clerkship by executive order of President Wilson, waiving the regulations of the civil service commission with reference to examination. Mr. Green's salary has been $1,100 per annum, and it is currently rumored that his compensation from now on will be $1,400.

"One of the very best things the administration has done since it came into power," is the opinion freely expressed throughout the departments and in private circles where "Dick" Green is well-known and universally loved. His good fortune is pleasing alike to white and colored. He is essentially a "man of the people," and is "at home" with all classes, be they as white as the driven snow or as black as the ace of spades, Jew or Gentile, rich or poor, of the church or of the world. Sex, color, condition and influence or the lack of it—all look alike to this courtly, suave and ever "on the job" representative of the government. For forty-three years he has been an attache of the Treasury Department, and since 1877 he has been a standard fixture in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, serving under eighteen different Secretaries, and giving the fullest measure of satisfaction to all. Secretary McAdoo has been particularly impressed with the quality of service rendered by Mr. Green; and months ago, it is said, he determined that he would do his level best to better the condition of his faithful attendant before he left the Department. Mr. Green accompanied Secretary McAdoo across the country and back while on the tour of hearings at the cities in which federal reserve banks were to be located, and later he went with Mr. McAdoo to the New York home of the latter immediately following his marriage in May to the daughter of President Wilson.

Men of the stamp of "Dick" Green are doing the race a mint of good. They fit happily into the work their hands find to do and work wonders in forging sympathetic bonds between the best element of the whites and the industrious classes of the Negro people. Without learned title or lofty official designation, perhaps, but he is a real leader and an example for others. Without self-seeking—never ...ving asked an advance in salary—he ... discovered the secret of power and ...motion. Men like "Dick" Green are ...ed "the salt of the earth!" The ...e-souled recognition accorded him by ...President and the Secretary of the ...ury will cause a wave of satisfac... to run among the Negro masses from ...lantic to the Pacific.

SUN BALTIMORE, MD.

AUG 22 1914

Colored Democrats Organize.

The Third Congressional District Colored Democratic Organization was formed last night at 1630 East Monument street. The meeting was attended by men from all the wards comprising the district. Angus Minor, Jr., called it to order, and the following permanent officers were elected: W. H. Gray, president; Dr. Charles Diggs, vice-president; Harry S. Thomas, secretary; H. Pitt, treasurer; executive committee, Dr. Melvin Johnson, the Rev. Robert Severns, Oscar Williams, Richard Lamb, Joseph Brown, John Payne, Dennis Moore and Howard Lankard.

Southwestern Christian Advocate

John Woodson, a Negro, enjoys the distinction of being the only colored fireman in Brooklyn, N. Y.

10/29/14

The Freeman

The News in a Nut-Shell.

Judge Terrell is the only man ever endorsed unanimously by the District Bar Association for a judgeship in any of the courts of this community. The compliment paid this worthy jurist is an extraordinary on and causes the entire race to rejoice.

(Political)

OMAHA, NEB.

BEE

JUN 20 1914

NEGROES WILL REPLACE NEGROES NOW IN OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—President Wilson has promised to fill all positions under the federal government now held by negroes with other negroes in case of changes. He told this today to representative Smith of Maryland, who called to urge the appointment of a white man as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. President Wilson told Mr. Smith that soon after his inauguration a delegation of negroes urged him to adopt that plan and he promised to do so.

REPUBLICANS HOLD STATE CONVENTION

advertiser

O. D. Street of Marshall County Is Nominated for Governor —Warren S. Reese Named for Supreme Court

7-23-14

Special to The Advertiser.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 22.—At a State convention held by Republicans of Alabama in the Jefferson Theatre here today, a full ticket to be voted on in the November elections was put into the field. O. D. Street of Marshall County, was named for Governor and Alex C. Birch for United States Senator to oppose Hon. Oscar W. Underwood.

The other candidates selected are as follows: Lieutenant Governor, George Beyer of Cullman; Secretary of State, Frank Feltus of Jefferson; Auditor, R. O. Noojin of Etowah; Treasurer, J. M. Atkins of Cleburne; Attorney General William Chenault of Marion; Chief Justice Supreme Court, Shelby S. Pleasants of Madison; Associate Justices, Warren S. Reese of Montgomery and James B. Sloan of Blount; Judge Circuit Court of Appeals, John B. Isbell of DeKalb; Railroad Commissioners, C. P. Lunsford of Madison and John B. Shields of Walker; Superintendent of Education, Thomas H. Robinson of Franklin; Congress-at-large J. T. Abercrombie of Shelby; Commissioner of Agriculture, Norris Woodruff of Calhoun.

LIEUT. CLARK RESIGNS

Brilliant Washington Colored Clerk Recently Reduced at South's Request Refuses to Stand Persecution.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Lieut. Thos. H. K. Clark, clerk in the Treasury Department, has resigned, to take effect the 15th inst., being unable to longer endure the segregation policy of this administration. Lieut. Clark, since the retirement of A. W. Napier and the installment of an alleged half breed Choctaw Indian as Register of the Treasury, has been a clerk in the Auditor for the Post Office Department. During the incumbency of Registers Lyons, Vernon and Napier he was a valued clerk in the Register's office, working himself up to $1,400. When the alleged half breed Choctaw was appointed, and it was desired to lily-white the office so far as possible, Lieut. Clark was transferred to the bull pen of the Treasury Department, the Auditor for the Post Office Department, and on July 1 was reduced, along with a score of other colored clerks, to $1,200, although the rider to the 1914 appropriation bill provided against the reduction of war veterans, and Lieut. Clark is a veteran of the Spanish-American War. He is accounted one of the most brilliant young colored men in Washington, but neither his brilliancy or the fact that he is a Spanish-American War veteran could save him the humiliation of being reduced, so long as his color remained sufficiently dark to identify him with his race. The resignation of Lieut. Clark as a clerk in the Treasury Department makes four colored clerks, who, rather than submit to segregation and demotion, resigned.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Press

OCT 16 1914

COLORED VOTERS HAD A MASS MEETING.

About 200 colored voters of Allegheny county met in the headquarters of the Colored Republican Campaign committee, at 518 Sixth ave., last night, and listened to addresses by Chairman Frank R. Steward, Anthony B. Rice, Dr. W. D. Clinton, Abram Powles, David Wayne, Charles "Ajax" Jones, James Monroe, William Barbour, Rev. W. S. Lewis, John W. Poles and Frank Sutton.

NEW YORK CALL

June 1914

NEGRO APPOINTMENT ANNOYS SENATORS FROM THE SOUTH

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A threatened break between the President and Southern members of his own party in the Senate was indicated today, following the announced intention of the President to appoint a Negro as Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia.

The office is now filled by a Negro appointee of President Taft. He hails from Georgia. Senator Hoke Smith submitted to the President recently what he considered good reasons why the incumbent should be removed. He learned, to his surprise and disappointment, that if the President removed the incumbent he would appoint a Negro to fill the place.

This was strenuously objected to not only by Senator Smith but by other Southern Senators. The President is said to have informed some of the Southern Senators who came to protest that he was under some commitment made for him by the managers in the last campaign that Negroes should not be deprived of offices now enjoyed by the race, and that when incumbents were put out their places should be filled by Negroes.

New York Commercial

April 1914

OPPOSE NEGRO'S APPOINTMENT

Senators Refuse to Confirm Renominations of Washington Judge.

Washington, April 16.—An unsuccessful effort was made in the executive session of the Senate this afternoon by administration senators backed by Republicans, to force the confirmation of the nomination of Robert H. Terrell, a negro, for municipal judge of the District of Columbia. Terrell has served for several years, having been appointed by President Roosevelt. He was reappointed by President Wilson on recommendation of Attorney General McReynolds who told the President that Terrel was the most satisfactory municipal judge of the five serving in the District of Columbia. He was endorsed for reappointment by the bench and the bar of Washington.

The objection to Terrell is purely racial. The appointee is a graduate of Harvard University, admittedly an able lawyer and has made an efficient judge. He was serving on the Board of Education in Washington when President Roosevelt made him a judge.

New York Sun

Negro Elected "Squire."

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Nov. 13.—Barney Bone, a negro, about 70 years old and a minister of the Afro-American Church, was elected justice of the peace in the recent election by a majority of about 290. Mr. Bone was born in slavery and served through the civil war in the Union army. He was a Democrat two years ago and came back on the Republican ticket. He came to Noblesville from Kentucky about twenty years ago.

Dallas, Texas.

NEWS.

JUL 24 1914

NEGROES ARE ELIMINATED.

Alabama State Republican Convention Puts Out Full State Ticket, Including Senatorial Candidate.

Birmingham, Ala., July 23.—For the first time in the history of Alabama a State Republican convention was held yesterday without negro delegates. They had been barred by the State Executive Committee and the expected fight did not materialize in the convention.

A full ticket was nominated for State offices, headed by O. D. Street of Guntersville for Governor. Alex C. Birch of Birmingham will oppose Oscar W. Underwood for the United States Senate. The party platform urges rigid enforcement of all laws on the liquor question, but does not mention woman suffrage, which has recently been injected into State politics

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Call

APR 17 1914

DIXIE SENATORS FIGHT WILSON NEGROES

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The race problem, even in these days of the vexing Mexican question and the free tolls muddle, is one that is taking its fair share of the capital spotlight. The appointment by President Wilson of Robert H. Terrell, a negro, to judge of the district municipal court, which southern senators are opposing, served to accentuate the stir in congress over the bill introduced in the house by Representative Aswell of Louisiana, providing for the segregation of white and black governmental clerks under the civil service.

WHERE NEGROES HOLD JOBS

There are 22,540 negroes in the employ of the United States government, who get a total of $12,456,760 a year.

Of these negroes 4,426 are in the army, 1,529 in the navy and 2,140 in navy yards and stations. Of the rest 6,347, with an annual payroll of $4,099,116, are employed in Washington and others work in government buildings throughout the United States.

Twenty-seven negroes are employed in the White House, 26 in the state department, 926 in the treasury, 170 in the war department, 174 in the navy department, 43 in the department of justice, 164 in the department of agriculture, 239 in the government printing office, 41 in the interstate commerce commission, 115 in the senate office building, 46 in the congressional library, 171 in the Washington postoffice, 2,413 in the district of Columbia local government.

In the department service outside of Washington 16 negroes are employed in the diplomatic and consular service, 1,082 in the treasury branches, 2,342 in the war department, 3,599 in the postoffice department, 31 in the interior department, 102 in the department of agriculture and 775 miscellaneously.

WARM FIGHT CERTAIN

There are 635 negroes employed by the government in New York, 670 in Chicago, 195 in St. Louis, from 40 to 90 in other large cities of the coutry and 14,130 in miscellaneous towns.

The appointment by the president of Terrell promises to bring on as warm a little fight as the senate has seen in some time. Senators John Sharp Williams and James K. Vardamann of Mississippi, Hoke Smith of Georgia and Ellison of South Carolina have boasted that the senate will never confirm Terrell. All of the southern senators will support them.

Robert N. Wood

Appointed Deputy Investigator of Factories by Commissioner Lynch at $2,000 per. year.

The New York News 2-19-14

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 3